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Soviet Union

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GRINEVSKIY CIRCULATES SOVIET STATEMENT AT CDE

LD041453 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm June 4 TASS -- The text of the Soviet Government statement of June 2 has been distributed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy, speaking at today's sitting, drew attention of the conferees to the important package of measures, contained in the statement, which are directed at stopping the race of armaments, starting their reduction and saving mankind from the threat of war. The Soviet leadership, he said, gives a clear reply to an appeal to all nuclear powers contained in a joint declaration issued by the heads of state and government from Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden. It shares the same opinion with the authors of the declaration: Nuclear war should not be allowed to happen in any form. The Soviet Union's foreign policy and its military doctrine are directed at that. Prevention of war should become the chief goal and obligatory norm of behavior of all nuclear powers irrespective of the size of their nuclear arsenals. The Soviet Union is prepared for cooperation in averting the war menace together with all those who want to facilitate a real reduction in tension and avert the war threat.

KOZYAKOV CALLS FOR EASING OF TENSIONS, ARMS RACE

LD050138 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Excerpts] With today's dangerous growth in world tensions, when the race in nuclear arms is greatly increasing the risk of nuclear war, it is imperative that governments realize their responsibility. Here is what our commentator Vladislav Kozyakov writes about this:

Do all Americans fully realize what's happened in the past few years as a result of their country's policy of relying on force and striving for military superiority? The deployment of American missiles in Europe has undermined the basis of nuclear arms control talks and dangerously changed the overall strategic situation. The American Pershing II's installed in Federal Germany can reach Soviet targets within 8 to 10 minutes. Soviet submarines can hit American cities with their nuclear missiles in just as short a time. What are (?these things) going to be like tomorrow when work begins on the star wars project proposed by President Reagan? The Soviet Union will not sit back and relax. It will take appropriate countersteps, as it did in the case of the Euromissiles. It is an illusion on the part of the present American leaders to believe that this or that new weapon system would make the Soviet Union forego its interests. This (?fool) idea can only result in new cracks in the arms race and increase the threat of disaster. This, as never before, calls for urgent effective steps to return to efforts to ease international tensions and reach mutually acceptable agreements on nuclear arms control. All governments should realize their responsibility and take joint action to stop the dangerous developments.

The American Administration, however, has taken a negative view of these and other Soviet peace initiatives. With the approach of the presidential elections, President Reagan has increasingly talked about his desire for talks and peace; but all American actions go in the opposite direction.

The United States entertains a dangerous solution, trying as it is to achieve military supremacy. No wonder President Reagan was greeted in Ireland by demonstrations of protest against American policy. When he was conferring in an old castle Sunday with Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald, claiming to want better relations with the Soviet Union, thousands of people marched around the palace led by nuns carrying a coffin and others hoisting cardboard nuclear missiles.

RESULTS OF U.S. NATO COUNCIL SESSION CRITICIZED

U.S. Pressure Noted

LD011542 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 1 TASS -- TASS correspondents Mikhail Beglov, Aleksandr Lyutiy, Nikolay Orekhov report:

The spring session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers timed for the 35th anniversary of that military-political bloc ended in Washington. The Reagan administration took advantage of the session to bring pressure on its allies in order to compel them to observe unconditionally the schedule of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles imposed on them by Washington and the further build-up of NATO's non-nuclear forces. The United States has again demanded from its partners in NATO the support for its obstructionist stand with regard to the talks on nuclear arms control and the approval of the course at armed interference in various areas of the world.

The final communique of the session stresses that NATO intends to continue building up both its nuclear potential and conventional armaments. The communique confirms that the North Atlantic alliance is not going to make any changes in the plans of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the European Continent. As is known, the commencement of the implementation of these plans led to the disruption of the talks in Geneva. The main emphasis in the communique has been made on the build-up of military might, the N.B.C. television network points out. NATO's so-called "readiness" to conduct a dialogue on problems of arms control expressed in that document and the assertions that the alliance is not striving for military superiority and is an important factor of peace and stability in Europe sound as the ultimate in hypocrisy against this background.

The authors of the communique declare for the use of military might of NATO member-countries outside the so-called "sphere of the responsibility" of the alliance and declare that events outside the limits of the operation of the bloc might affect their "common interest." Actually supporting the United States at adventurist plans on military alliance in the Persian Gulf area, they declare that those countries that will decide to use their forces outside the sphere of operation of the alliance might do so on the basis of an independent decision.

The so-called "Washington declaration" on questions of East-West relations was published on the closing day of the NATO Council's session. Observers noted that its adoption was prompted by the growing concern of the U.S. and West European public about a sharp worsening of the international climate, the aggravation of Soviet-American relations as a result of the course at confrontation conducted by the Reagan administration. Just as the communique, the declaration says about the need of a "dialogue, cooperation, and contacts" between the East and the West. But even these deliberations which do not commit anyone to anything are crossed over by the calls to conduct the public from the position of strength with regard to the Soviet Union.

The press conferences of foreign ministers of NATO countries held on the last day of the session showed that differences, specifically on the question of deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the Netherlands territory, were manifested at the session despite all efforts of the United States to turn the anniversary session into a show of the so-called "Atlantic solidarity."

Despite strong pressure by Washington the Netherlands refuses to consent to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles until progress is achieved at the talks on arms control.

Though officials try to play down the significance of this stand, no one denies that this crack in the alliance is extremely unpleasant, the A.B.C. television network points out. Special opinion on separate, most militaristic, items of the final communiuque and the "Washington declaration" was expressed on behalf of their governments by representatives of Greece, Spain, and Denmark. Speaking at a press conference, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan Macheachen expressed disagreement with Washington's attempts in the final communique to place on the Soviet Union the responsibility for tension that has aggravated now in the world. As the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES points out, the session of the NATO Council has not shown complete accord among the allies.

Council's Aims Not Peaceable

LD012137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] A session of the NATO Council at foreign minister level has ended in Washington.

[Correspondent A. Druzhinin] Official circles in the American capital tried to make this session into a particularly grand event, for it coincided with the 35th anniversary of the founding of the North Atlantic bloc. Washington used this opportunity for a propaganda campaign, portraying NATO in the role of an instrument for universal peace.

What was discussed at the ministerial session, however, is hardly evidence of the peaceability of the North Atlantic politicians: the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles, a program for further escalation of the nuclear arms race -- it was upon these that the NATO countries' foreign ministers focused their attention.

As has become known, the United States exerted particularly strong pressure upon Holland, trying to compel it to deploy on its soil 48 U.S. medium-range missiles.

The foreign ministers of the North Atlantic bloc countries did not neglect the situation in the Near East or Persian Gulf areas. To judge by the concluding document of the session, neither the United States nor the other NATO countries allegedly intend to interfere in the Iran-Iraq conflict. Political observers are of the opinion, however, that spreading NATO's influence to other regions of the world is one of Washington's primary goals as it is striving to use the situation in the Persian Gulf as a pretext for drawing its partners into that conflict.

Relations between countries of East and West were also discussed at the session. No matter what loud declarations about the need to normalize these relations the North Atlantic bloc leaders made, the results of the session clearly demonstrate that, just as before, NATO is in no way aiming toward constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Further escalation of the arms race and stubbornly aggressive military preparations -- such is the goal of the Atlantic politicians.

The results of the NATO Council session were received in just this way by many Americans: NATO -- weapon of attack! Participants of the antiwar movement picketed the U.S. State Department building with such slogans.

Communique Emphasizes Buildup

LD011854 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 1 TASS -- The spring session of the NATO Council has come to a close here.

A final communique of the session and the "Washington Declaration," along with peaceable phrases, contain provisions which envisage a further build-up of armaments and armed forces by NATO, flagrant interference in the internal affairs of other states, and expansion of the sphere of NATO's activities to other parts of the world. The communique contains a good deal of hypocritical calls to observe human rights and to adhere to the Helsinki accords. Such statements glaringly contradict the practice and policy of a number of NATO states and first of all those of the United States which not only violates basic human rights but also practises flagrant interference in the internal affairs of other states, tramples peoples' rights, installs pro-American dictators, and pursues a policy of state terrorism.

No peaceable phraseology can cover up such a policy. All attempts of this kind are doomed to failure. The session's final communique is imbued with the spirit of bellicosity which is characteristic of the present policy of Washington and of those states which support this course. The NBC television network stresses that the main emphasis in the document is laid on a build-up of military might.

Counting on the lack of information among the public opinion of a number of Western countries, the authors of the communique crudely falsify the policy of the Soviet Union and its proposals which cover practically all major matters, including those aimed at bringing about an end to the race of arms, of nuclear ones, in the first place.

A number of NATO countries did not support the provisions of the final documents of the NATO Council's session. Thus, in particular, Spain stated that it reserved the right to refrain from setting out its government's stand on the final communique. Denmark and Greece refrained from setting out their stand in the communique about U.S. medium-range nuclear systems. A number of the provisions of the final documents contain reservations by various countries which did not wish to associate themselves with the provisions of some or other sections of the documents.

Missile Issue Discussed

LD011652 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The NATO Council has held a 3-day session in Washington at foreign minister level. Radio Moscow's Yuriy Soltan sums it up:

The session was called a jubilee one. It coincided with the 35th anniversary of the formation of NATO. Speeches were eloquent and never-ending. Apparently, realising that NATO's military preparations have gravely alarmed the public, both President Reagan and the NATO ministers he hosted were harping on the word peace, but they did it in public and for the public. The main show was [word indistinct] at a country estate a long way from the American capital. The word often used there was "force." The few particularly trusted newsmen were told later that the ministers had discussed plans for speedily laying the material foundation for war.

What did it boil down to? U.S. State Secretary Shultz insisted not merely on strictly following but forestalling the schedule of deploying in Western Europe the new American nuclear missiles intended for an attack on the socialist and other nations within their radius. [sentence as heard]

At the working sitting of the NATO Council, the United States of America also demanded that the allies support its plans for militarizing outer space. It warned NATO strategists in Western Europe that they should be ready to wage war beyond the European borders. Possible joint armed expeditions in the Persian Gulf and Central America were reportedly discussed.

But the document adopted by the NATO Council is a fresh outpouring of peace-making demagogy. For example, the Soviet Union is invited to resume nuclear arms talks in Geneva. At the same time, the American leaders make reservations of this kind: Let the Russians know that if they return to Geneva we're not going to award them with nuclear missiles curtailment in Western Europe.

It should be noted that the Soviet Union is always ready to negotiate on the principle of equality and equal security. Its demand of taking American missiles out of Western Europe is not a formal matter of prestige. American missiles' appearance in Western Europe has notably increased the risk of a world nuclear war. In the event of conflict, the time to exchange nuclear strikes will go down to 10 minutes. These missiles endanger all. When the United States removes the threat it has created, the way for talks will be cleared. The Soviet Union will not be slow in responding. It will not permit action on NATO plans for upsetting the strategic balance that objectively serves peace.

Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said the other day that on the world scene one has to deal with political forces to whom goodwill is alien and who are deaf to reason. That is why the deterrent might of this country's defense potential plays an indispensable role. It is a potential that guarantees not only the creative work of Soviet people but general peace, too.

NATO Misses Opportunities

LD040132 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] A session of the NATO Council, with foreign ministers taking part, was held from 25 to 31 May in Washongton at the old restored estate of White Planation.

Beginning in early April, NATO members have been celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of their military alliance which consolidated the U.S. domination over Western Europe. Thirty-five years is a mature age both for a person and for an interstate organization. Apart from other things, maturity and the experience that comes with it mean that one becomes less pugnacious and more prudent, and comes to realize the need of living in peace with others. This observation, however, is not applicable to NATO.

It is difficult to say what powers allow U.S. Vice President Bush to speak about the coming decades, but, addressing the opening ceremony of the NATO Council session, he predicted intranquil rather than peaceful times for the future as well. The next 35 years for the NATO alliance would be as complex as the previous ones, the U.S. vice president said. However, he added, they would open no fewer favorable opportunities before the alliance.

It is formulated in a somewhat vague way, but since the talk is about favorable opportunities, it is appropriate to ask: Why not accept the proposal of the socialist countries for signing a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries? No, at the latest session, too, Western foreign ministers missed that favorable opportunity.

Likewise, other favorable opportunities -- to discuss the proposals of socialist countries on not increasing military budgets, on not being the first to use nuclear weapons, and on the norms of conduct of the nuclear powers -- have also been missed.

On Friday, a Soviet Government statement was issued concerning the joint declaration by the heads of state and government of six states from five continents -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- who appealed to all nuclear powers to halt and turn back the arms race. The authors of the declaration had in effect voiced the concerns of all mankind. The Soviet Government supports their initiative and line of thought. Our statement once again recalls the concrete Soviet program in the field of freezing nuclear arsenals. The statement also says that Soviet proposals for radically lowering nuclear confrontation both on a global scale and in Europe could be immediately translated into the language of concrete accords, just as soon as the obstacles to their discussion -- which have been deliberately created by Washington -- are removed.

Have these obstacles been removed? No, say the results of the NATO Council session. Its documents included appeals for East-West dialogue, but they did not record any constructive shifts in the Western position which could promise that the dialogue would produce results. Where they are concrete is in another matter: in the promise to continue deploying first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and in the pressure on the Dutch Government, which has been hesitating between what Washington wants and what its own people want, and has now decided to put off a bit longer the deployment of American missiles. And the plans for a so-called modernization of NATO's conventional armed forces are also being made more and more concrete.

Even so, when these were being prepared and during the NATO Council session itself, differences surfaced, specifically between FRG Foreign Minister Genscher and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. According to reports, Genscher wanted the final document to include a mention of the benefits of detente. He was put in his place. The West German paper NEUE RUHRZEITUNG wrote that the Americans had put Genscher under a cold shower. There were no changes to the text of the statement and not a word about detente. Washington will not even hear of this.

U.S. Seeks NATO Expansion

LD012129 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

No high-flown phrases about the "love of peace" and "allegiance to the ideals of freedom" which abound in the final documents of the regular session of the NATO Council can camoflage the aggressive nature of this imperialist bloc. At the recent session of the foreign ministers of the NATO bloc held in Washington, it manifested itself time and again. The session made especially obvious the striving of the NATO leaders to expand the "geography of responsibility" of this military-political alliance; in other words, to legalize the utilisation of its armed forces wherever it pleases. The Western press is unanimous in the opinion that it is the incumbent U.S. Administration that came up with the initiative of this "expansion."

The aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone was used as a pretext for an intensified pressure in this direction brought to bear on the allies.

It is not the first time that the question of the expansion of NATO's sphere of activities was brought up. As early as in 1956, John Foster Dulles, the well-known advocate of the "cold war," came out for "collective" repressions against Cairo in response to the nationalisation of the Suez channel. It is worth recalling that at that time the ruling circles of the U.S. and some other NATO countries raised hue and cry about the "freedom of the maritime traffic" in the attempt to justify the treacherous tripartite aggression against Egypt. One of the successors of Dulles in the U.S. Department of State, Henry Kissinger, also tried to railroad the idea of working out an overall NATO "strategy for the third world." Eventually, the present head of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger, making the matter perfectly clear, demanded that the allies be ready to wage a war outside the European theatre of operations.

On the eve of the current session of the NATO Council George Ball, who some time ago was one of the top-ranking officials of the Department of State, was most outspoken in a WASHINGTON POST interview on the reason why the U.S. is so insistent in drawing its allies into its gendarme operations in various parts of the world. He said that his country had already got involved in too many military ventures started by it on its own in the past several years. These unilateral actions of the U.S. bring to mind the thought of imperialism. This is why G. Ball demands, speaking concretely about the Persian Gulf, that Britain and France should apportion contingents which would be enough, at the minimum, to give weight to the multinational character of the whole venture.

All sounds correct in Mr. Ball's statements but one thing: The point at issue is not to give weight to, but a semblance of the "multinational character" of the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism. Washington believes that NATO is the most suitable tool to be used for this purpose, which, into the bargain, has been tested in practice. The armed intervention, be it on the "individual" or "collective" basis, in Lebanon, Chad, or the Zaire Province of Shaba, was actually staged with the utilisation of the NATO military mechanism.

According to the press, the NATO ministers left the U.S. capital without taking the risk of signing the "expanded commitments" which Washington strives to get from them. However, let us not be naive: It is by no means a sign of peacefulness on the part of the U.S. partners in the imperialist bloc. The thing is that Washington has gone so far in its military-political adventuristic actions, that even its closest allies, although not willing to leave the North Atlantic bloc, prefer not to stick their neck out.

Reagan Security Claim Refuted

LD011712 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GML 31 May 84

[From "Roundup of Events in the U.S." feature]

[Text] Speaking to NATO foreign ministers on Wednesday, President Reagan said, referring to the Geneva talks on nuclear arms: We will be waiting, ready to meet the Soviets halfway. Meanwhile, NATO countries led by the United States have covered not only half but the whole way, but in a direction opposite to fruitful negotiations: in the direction of increasing the threat of nuclear war.

This is the effect of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Not only did it undermine two rounds of the Geneva talks, it forced the Soviet Union to take countermeasures.

Reports say that the NATO foreign ministers' meeting carefully discussed the way Soviet actions should be understood and what objective they have. But why?

Long before American Pershing II and cruise missiles appeared in Europe, Moscow clearly formulated its stand. These missiles, capable of reaching vitally important targets on the territory of the Soviet Union, threaten to destroy both the European and strategic nuclear balances.

Naturally it was impossible for the Soviet Union to continue the Geneva talks on intermediate range weapons and strategic armaments. Didn't the NATO countries know that before, or have they woken up only now, like Rip van Winkles? It is impossible to believe this, so probably they didn't believe the seriousness of the Soviet statements. But can politics be based on this? It is more likely that the NATO countries are trying to calm down the public and create the illusion that nothing special has happened and talks might resume any day.

Meanwhile, President Reagan is saying almost daily that under him the security of the United States has grown. But these days the security of one side cannot be guaranteed to the detriment of the security of others. That's why either the security of both the United States and the Soviet Union can strengthen or simultaneously decrease.

The threat American missiles are creating in Europe is counteracted by a similar threat to American territory by Soviet submarines off the coast of the United States. In these circumstances, to claim that security is growing amounts to claiming that it is safer to sit on two powderkegs than on one. President Reagan's statement that he is waiting for the Soviet Union to return to the table of talks coincided with reports that the deployment of American Euromissiles continued according to the old schedule. In other words, Washington resembles a man who is holding an olive branch in one hand and gripping a stick in the other. Who can start talks with such a peacemaker?

NATO Demagogy Scored

LD012254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The NATO Council session held to coincide with the 35th anniversary of the creation of that aggresive bloc has ended in Washington. The documents summing up its results, and in particular, the final communique and so-called "Washington Declaration" reaffirm the policy of further build-up of the military might of the North Atlantic alliance, and its obstructionist approach to the problem of arms limitation. Here is our correspondent, Yevgeniy Kachanov:

World dramatics know no case of the props playing the leading role, but the scenario of the show that has been put on in Washington was devised in just this innovative manner. The dummy of Atlantic solidarity filled the stage completely, forming a backdrop against which the formidable foreign ministers looked like extras. The loudest voice in the hall was that of the prompter, whose functions were undertaken by President Reagan. Twice the master of the White House met the NATO ministers. As reported in the press, he once again demanded that they should unconditionally support Washington's militarist, adventurist course in Western Europe and other parts of the world.

Those attending the session cannot be said to have put up much resistance. It was, after all, a jubilee, and the notorious Atlantic solidarity triumphed again and again. But now the fanfare has died down, the curtain has fallen, and it has become clear to all that the NATO ministers are still stuck in the same old deadlock. The most convincing proof of that is provided by the documents adopted at the session. Take the final communique: It stresses that NATO intends to go on building up both its nuclear potential and its conventional armaments.

It confirms that the North Atlantic bloc is not about to modify in any way its plans to deploy new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Under dictation from Washington, a point was written into the communique noting the possibility of using the bloc's military might beyond the limits of its established sphere of operation, thereby justifying involvement of the armed forces of the NATO countries in the U.S. military adventure in the Middle East, and providing a basis for an expansion of imperialist intervention in the Persian Gulf.

As for the so-called "Washington Declaration" on East-West relations, the calls for dialogue, which really commit them to nothing, are quite simply canceled out by assertions that this dialogue must be conducted from positions of strength. Of course such demagogy can convince no one. Therefore, the main result of the Washington session of the council, which consists of emphasizing this aggressive stand, has been formulated by the French paper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in this way: NATO is challenging the Soviet Union. Thus, the actors in the unseemly spectacle in the U.S. capital have moved still closer to the brink of the abyss that they themselves have dug.

COMPARISON OF TASS STATEMENT ON NATO SESSION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 June 1984 carries on pages 1 and 4 of its First Edition the "TASS Statement" on the recently concluded NATO Council session held in the U.S. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 4 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC 19-22, under the headline "Communique From U.S. NATO Council Session Scored," revealing the following variations:

Page CC 19, paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA omits dateline

Paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads "anti-Hitlerite" instead of "anti-Nazi"

Page CC 20, paragraph one, line four, PRAVDA reads:... of the U.S.A., brusquely cast it aside. On the contrary, attempts are made to turn the flaunting of force and the use of force into a norm of international relations and make it a... (picking up penultimate line, inserting "brusquely," changing punctuation and rewording)

Page CC 20, paragraph four, line four, PRAVDA reads:... and conventional arms which Washington is obsessively exerting a crash... (deleting "buildups" and substituting "obsessively" for "frantically")

Page CC 21, paragraph three, line one, PRAVDA reads:... no indication of a wish to resolve questions pertaining to the prohibition and scrapping of chemical weapons and the reduction of forces and arms in central Europe is provided by the collective praise... (rewording for clarity)

Same paragraph, line five, PRAVDA has "clearly" instead of "clear")

Page CC 21, paragraph seven, line one, PRAVDA encloses the passage "...the alliance treats with respect the sovereignty and independence of states everywhere..." in quotation marks

Same paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads:... other countries have learned and are learning about "respect" of this kind from their own experience. In other words...(rewording for clarity and supplying additional elements)

Page CC 21, paragraph eight, line two, PRAVDA encloses "...split in Europe..." in quote-marks

Page CC 22, paragraph two, line six, PRAVDA reads: ...negative answer to all these proposals. The... (supplying "all")

Page CC 22, paragraph three, line eight, PRAVDA reads: ...themselves. It is also apt to recall how the attempts at all sorts of sanctions and discrimination in trade with the socialist countries ended up. This also concerns... (rewording for clarity)

Paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...their ways on everyone, everywhere.

Such a policy is emphatically... (rewording for clarity)

SPAIN REFUSES TO JOIN NATO MILITARY WING

Spain's Gonzalez Cited

LD041306 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Madrid, June 4 TASS -- Spain will not join NATO's military structure, a news conference here has been told by Felipe Gonzalez, general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the government (prime minister). He told newsmen on the completion on a meeting of the federal committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party that the government has not as yet worked out a final stance on Spain-NATO relations, but will do so before December this year.

Felipe Gonzalez pointed out that the date of holding a national referendum on Spain's membership in the North Atlantic bloc has not as yet been determined, but it will be held, most probably, in 1985 or 1986. However, despite the outcome of the referendum, Spain will not be integrated into NATO's military structure, the prime minister declared, stressing at the same time Madrid's commitment to all military accords with the United States.

Local observers stress that it is the first time since the socialists came to power in the country late in 1982 that Felipe Gonzalez has definitely declared that Spain will not join NATO's military wing. It is also noted here that the Spanish prime minister made this statement at a time when an unprecedented anti-NATO demonstration was taking place in Madrid streets. About half a million people participated in the action.

Kasparov Assesses Decision

LD042138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 4 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, with commentary by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] Spain will not be a member of the NATO military organization. This was stated in Madrid by Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish premier. I invite my colleague, Pavel Kasparov, to comment on this report.

The decision by Spain's left-wing government, announced by Felipe Gonzalez, was essentially predictable. It is the logical consequence of the mighty protest movement which was unleashed by the Spanish population against their country's participation in NATO. It must be remembered that Spain is the 16th and consequently the youngest member of the North Atlantic alliance.

The decision on its joining this aggressive imperialist bloc was adopted in May 1982 when the right-wing government, which unreservedly yielded to Washington's demands, was still in power in Madrid. And there have been, and there remain, more than enough such demands, including in the military sphere. The Pentagon has always assigned a special position to Spain in its geopolitical calculations. This country is situated in the Iberian peninsula and it is thus at an important crossroads of the main sea and air routes of the western and eastern hemispheres.

After World War II, three major American air bases -- Moron, Torrejon, and Sanjuro -- were created in Spain, as well as a naval base -- Rota -- a number of communications centers and radar stations, as well as fuel and ammunition depots. About 9,000 American servicemen are permanently stationed at all these installations. It is understandable that Spain's entry into NATO appeared to the American generals as, first and foremost, an exceptional opportunity to bind Spain even more closely to its militarist course.

When we speak of Spain, it is impossible not to mention Portugal as well, which is a long-standing member of NATO and Spain's neighbor on the Iberian peninsula. As is known, Lisbon follows the Pentagon's will without a murmur. Not long ago it extended for the American military the period of validity of the agreement on the use of the Lajes Airbase on the Azores Islands, which is of great strategic significance. The Soares government also signed a treaty on the construction of a major U.S. radar station in the Algarve Province for tracking satellites and other space installations. Furthermore, American nuclear-weapon-carrying submarines call more and more frequently at Portuguese ports.

When analyzing the situation which has transpired on the Iberian peninsula, one inevitably comes to the conclusion that Washington's policy has been clearly directed toward uniting the military potentials of Portugal and Spain, and toward creating in that region a mighty outpost under a united command which would be under the vigilant control of Washington. However, Spain's decision not to participate in the NATO military organization wrecks this game of Washington and its strategists. The Spanish people have countered the militarist schemes of the American and NATO generals with its resolution to struggle for the expulsion of foreign military bases from the country's territory. Observers note that, at the very moment that Gonzalez was announcing the Spanish Government's decision, as if in corroboration with him, columns of thousands of demonstrators were flowing through the streets and squares of Madrid chanting the slogans: "Spain will not follow the NATO course," "Down with the American bases in Spain"!

U.S. ROLE AT UPCOMING WESTERN SUMMIT SCORED

LD012214 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Now stand by for a commentary contributed by Spartak Beglov of the NOVOSTI press agency. He discusses East-West relations.

At their coming meeting in London, the heads of state and government from seven major Western nations will continue to discuss an issue with the NATO Council had to consider at the session it just ended in Washington: that is, East-West relations. When the United States' Vice President George Bush opened debates at the session of the NATO Council, he called for a constructive turnabout in relations with the Soviet Union, but ignored the fact that Washington's destructive efforts have turned these relations into a desert. We have every reason to agree with the sober-minded people on both sides of the Atlantic who believe that Reagan's policy can grow irreversible consequences [as heard].

The Washington administration is building its policy on the belief that calls for negotiations will enable it to carry out plans for producing and deploying a new generation of first-strike nuclear weapons and to get away with it. These are MX missiles, Pershing II Euromissiles, cruise missiles, antiballistic missiles, and antisatellite weapons.

It is clear to everybody that such an approach is unacceptable both to the USSR and to its allies. What is more, this approach is becoming more unsuitable and dangerous for the other nations, including the closest partners of the United States.

As the leaders of seven major Western nations gather in London, they will have to answer questions now asked in Bonn and Tokyo, Rome, and Brussels, and elsewhere in the West for that matter: Can Washington be allowed to continue pushing humanity towards a limit beyond which it may become impossible to control the situation?

U.S. Economic Policies Hit

LD041741 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 4 TASS -- TASS news Analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

By all indications, at the conference of the leaders of the major seven capitalist countries to be held on June 7-9 in London the United States will continue the same tactic of power pressure on its allies that it employed at the previous conferences. In the political aspect, Washington would like to fasten its partners more securely to its course at confrontation with the Soviet Union camouflaged by generalized deliberations about peace. In the economic aspect, Washington intends to persist with the line which enables it to solve its economic problems at the expense of other countries.

President Reagan would, naturally, like to turn the London meeting into a kind of election-motivated show, the demonstration of the West's "unity and cohesion" under Reagan's leadership. At the same time he would like to avoid the discussion and, most important, solution of economic problems.

And this is understandable. For Washington's economic and financial policy stifling economic development of other countries now comes up against a sharp criticism everywhere in the West and in the developing countries.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes that Reagan's ideas of economic invigoration in the world headed by the developing American economy will, apparently, be called in question by leaders of five other Western countries and Japan. It is expected, the newspaper writes, that the leaders of those countries will express concern over the high bank rate, the inflated rate of the dollar, a huge budget deficit of the USA, the alarming scope of the debt of countries of the Third World.

Contrary to what is asserted in Washington, the United States is pushing the world not to prosperity but to new economic upheavals. Within the year that has passed since a similar meeting of the "Seven" in Williamsburg, where the United States made the promises to lower the bank rates and to stabilize the dollar, the bank rates rose by nearly 20 percent, while the rate of the dollar increased by over ten percent against the West German mark, by nearly 15 percent against the British sterling, to say nothing of other currencies.

According to the French LE MONDE, the United States' destructive financial policy resulted in a huge flow of capital abroad which dealt a blow at the investments and production in Western Europe and actually reduced to nil the growth of export from that region.

The increase of the bank rates in the United States and of the rate of the dollar has led to the increase of the debt of the developing countries, dashing their hopes for economic growth. Huge deficits of the trading and payments balances of other countries, the record unemployment rate, the structural crisis of old industries in the West should be added to this. It is impossible not to agree with the conclusion of the British FINANCIAL TIMES that the participants in the London conference inherit the problems against which major capitalist countries came up at similar talks. In other words, there was not progress, largely as a result of the United States' egoistic policy.

Observers are of the opinion that Washington will hardly make concessions to partners in London, that Washington will hardly give up an opportunity to improve its economic affairs at the expense of its partners, the more so since this is the year of the elections. All this gave the grounds to the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU to proclaim bitterly: "Washington is inclined as ever to treat allies as those who fulfill its orders, and not as partners." Aptly said, indeed.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL ISSUES RESOLUTION ON GULF

LD020924 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] New York, June 2 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets:

The United Nations Security Council, having discussed the Persian Gulf situation due to the widening of the Iran-Iraq conflict, has called upon all states to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to a further escalation of the conflict.

A resolution, adopted by the majority of votes, condemns the recent attacks on commercial ships in the Gulf and demands that such attacks should cease forthwith. The council urges that no obstacles be created for shipping en route to and from states that are not party to the hostilities. The document reaffirms the right of free navigation in international waters and sea lanes. The council has decided that, in the event of non-compliance with this resolution, it will meet again to consider effective measures that are commensurate with the gravity of the situation.

Delegates from Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and other countries, speaking at the council meeting, emphasized the particular threat of outside interference, which may heighten the situation even more. The meeting heard sharp criticism against the United States which is seeking to use the widening of the conflict for its purely imperialistic ends -- escalation of military presence in that region.

India's permanent representative to the United Nations Natarajan Krishnan said that Security Council actions should be directed, above all, at defusing tension and preventing the situation from worsening due to the escalation of the conflict and possible outside interference. Such interference may only damage the countries in the region, including the parties to the conflict.

Nicaragua's permanent delegate Francisco Javier Chamorro Mora, coming out in defense of free navigation and in support of the efforts to reach a peaceful solution of the conflict, said that his country realises well the gravity of the situation since it itself was recently a victim of a gross disregard for norms of international law.

As is known, counter-revolutionary gangs, acting on CIA instructions and under its guidance, mined Nicaraguan ports with a view to hindering navigation and damaging the economy of that Central American country.

The USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy pointed out that the seriousness of the situation demands that all states display particular wariness and restraint. Nevertheless, there are forces which do not mind playing with fire now, which are working out and publicly announcing plans of armed interference in that region. It seems that the lessons of the recent disgraceful finale of the Marines' mission in Lebanon has not been learnt well enough by those who are bent on resolving complicated political problems with the help of aircraft carriers.

The point at issue is nothing but an attempt to confirm, with a massive show of force, claims to the Persian Gulf as one of the regions of "vital interest" of a power that is situated at the other end of the earth. The developments in recent days vividly show the serious threat posed to countries in the region by the U.S. attempts to take advantage of the present situation in order to impose on them its "military cooperation," or, rather, dictate and hegemony.

Scenarios of new adventures, the Soviet representative said, are being drawn up on the pretext of "ensuring the safety of international shipping." It is indicative that those who quite recently mined Nicaraguan ports in full view of the world and even tried to allege that such actions are something which international law allows are now talking loudest about the freedom of navigation.

SYRIAN OFFICIAL CITED ON ANTISOCIALIST OLYMPICS

LD041132 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, Jun 4 TASS -- The big and joyfuy holiday of sportsmen of all continents and millions of sport fans has been spoiled through the fault of U.S. ruling quarters, lawyer Maurice Salibi, a prominent Syrian politician and public figure who is a member of the National Peace Council, said in a comment on the situation over the forthcoming Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Ronald Reagan and his entourage, committed to their policy of hindering peaceful cooperation and preventing peoples from getting closer together, have exerted every effort to compel leading Olympic powers into deciding not to attend the competition in Los Angeles.

The atmosphere of psychosis, hatred and enmity, cultivated by Washington around the Olympics, he said, is part of Reagan's "crusade" against communism. As the games are drawing closer, it has become apparent that the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist uproar raised by ultra right-wing groups with the sanction of authorities, threats against Soviet sportsmen and representatives of other socialist countries, and acts of terrorism and violence have been planned in advance by special services.

These actions, Maurice Salibi said, violate not only the Olympic Charter but also generally recognized international standards and human rights and liberties. The American Administration has set human values at defiance, by trying to exploit the Olympiad to further sordid political ends. In this connection, the Syrian lawyer said, the "measures" adopted by Washington are from both legal and any other points of view illegal and deserve general condemnation. The decisions taken by the Soviet Union and other countries not to send their sport teams to the forthcoming Olympics are fair and justified. They have furnished an obstacle in the way of those who would like to turn the sport competitions into an anti-Soviet and anti-socialist orgy.

ORLOV: REAGAN CAMOUFLAGING MILITARISTIC COURSE

LD041757 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 4 Jun 84

["It Is Deeds, Not Words, That Are Important" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

A series of statements, made by President Reagan in the recent days, after the Washington session of the NATO Council, attests to the attempts to camouflage Washington's militaristic course. This is the way to view for instance, his radio address from Ireland where he is now staying. The president talks about the readiness to promote the improvement of the dialogue with the Soviet Union, about the striving to seek arms reduction, and so on, and so forth. At the same time he spares no efforts to whitewash the NATO bloc, is making assurances that it never threatened anyone (?and) exists exclusively for "defence" purposes.

It is easy to see what considerations prompt these attempts. As the election campaign in the United States is gathering momentum the present tenant of the White House feels increasingly the need to whitewash the look of the administration which banks on force and seeks to achieve military supremacy by means of it. As to Western Europe, the concern over the United States' foreign policy course, as is known, is even greater there. In Ireland, President Reagan could hardly fail to get aware [as received] of the scope of anxiety that his tough policy with regard to the USSR evokes in Europe, writes LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS.

The newspaper writes that the announcement about the President's visit prompted in the recent weeks a movement of protest by organizations that are exposing simultaneously his policy in Central America and the lack of any progress in nuclear arms control.

The session of the NATO Council showed that while declaring its striving for talks, the United States and other NATO countries are actually precluding the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements. NATO documents place an emphasis on force. As to the East-West dialogue it is clearly subjected to the principle of force.

NATO's obstructionist stand has been reflected on the most important and topical problems of the present, including the approach to nuclear armaments, militarization of outer space, the deployment of large-scale anti-ballistic missile systems, the ban on chemical weapons, reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This is why the results of the session are viewed in the Soviet Union as an evidence of the intention of the bloc to continue the militaristic course. Those who shape NATO's policy should return to the ground of reality, ponder the consequences of their course, realize the measure of responsibility that they have to peoples of their countries, to all peoples. The Soviet Union many times confirmed and confirms its readiness to cooperate with everybody who shows genuine intention to pass on to practical deeds in favour of detente, for the benefit of peace.

MNATSAKANOV: REAGAN STATEMENTS DISTORT TRUTH

LD041846 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program; by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Now let us again recall the joint declaration of the heads of state and Government of Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania, and Sweden, in which they appealed to all nuclear powers, including, naturally, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Since the day this document was published, and given the title the Four Continents' Declaration, it has been at the focus of attention of the Soviet public. Our press has published many commentaries approving the initiative of the authors of the declaration and the clauses and proposals advanced in it. On 1 June this year, the Government of the Soviet Union came out with a special statement supporting the declaration and, furthermore, proposing an entire complex of specific, effective, and additional steps to rectify the present abnormal situation in international affairs.

How has the other side over the ocean received this declaration? Not at all, or with poorly disguised irritation. I have already lost count in an attempt to determine the number of speeches and statements made by Reagan and his closest colleagues even just in the past week. There is not single word in them about the declaration by the leaders of the six states, if one ignores a few haughtily contempuous phrases on the harmfulness of a nuclear arms freeze.

For example, on 31 May, the White House issued the text of Reagan's utterances at a press conference he gave to certain foreign journalists. Of course, the correspondents were carefully chosen. Nevertheless, one West German allowed himself to ask -- of course, in the most respectful manner -- whether, as he said, the uncompromising stance of the Americans would lead to grave exacerbation in Europe. Replying to this question, Mr President distorted -- it cannot be put any more delicately -- the truth at least five times. Here are some of the President's utterances: I do not know -- Reagan said with disarming naivete -- I do not know why it is never the Soviet Union and always somebody else who is guilty. We proposed to the Soviet Union the conclusion of a treaty completely eliminating medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, but the Soviet Union rejected it.

This is a blatant untruth. The entire world knows that the proposals to completely eliminate nuclear weapons in Europe, both medium-range and tactical, has repeatedly been submitted by the Soviet Union, in fact. To refresh the memory, Reagan's zero option was merely aimed at leaving the Soviet Union with no missiles, while simultaneously increasing NATO's nuclear missiles. Further, in 1979, the President continued, the NATO allies requested us -- note, requested -- to provide the Pershing II and cruise missiles. I beg your pardon, but this, too, is not true. The U.S. military had plans as early as the 1960's to transfer Pershings to West European soil. The NATO Council session in December 1979 merely made this deal official. These facts are also well-known to the whole world.

During the entire period of the Geneva talks, Reagan further asserts, they -- that is, us the Soviet Union -- continued to increase their nuclear missile arsenal. This is flagrantly untrue. Our country, during the Geneva talks, not only adhered scrupulously to the unilateral moratorium announced by it on missile deployment, but even reduced the quantity of those already deployed. Let us go on a bit further. At a given moment, Reagan states, the Soviet Union may not know the answers and therefore, the President says, quoting some journalist, the Russian bear quite simply has decided to sink into hibernation and sit at length in its den without saying anything.

We will not carp in particular at the President's jargon. Rather, we will turn to essentials and consider. The whole world is animatedly discussing the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at resolving the most worrying and most burning problems of modern times. It is difficult to name any problem important today for the consolidation of peace on which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have not advocated specific, realistic proposals receiving increasing support from other states. But the head of the U.S. Administration does not notice any of this.

As my great compatriot, Nizami, said: He turned his back on the world, and he does not see the world.

From my point of view, the U.S. President stated in conclusion, the time has come when humanity has to ask the Soviet Union: When does it intend to take a step forward; when will it be ready to submit some proposal? This phrase ought to be sent word for word to an exact address -- to the United States of America, or rather, to the White House. Indeed, the time has come to ask when he intends to put a stop to his adventuristic romp on the brink of the thermonuclear abyss and take a step toward peace and detente.

The events of the past few days, including the actuely negative reaction of the White House to the joint declaration of the heads of state and government of the six countries, the militant NATO session in Washington, and Reagan's provocative proclamations on the European Continent, all these events indicate that the White House is not ready to answer this question.

RUSAKOV: REAGAN PLAYING GAMES WITH WAR, PEACE

PM011513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 June 84 First Edition p 4

[Ye. Rusakov article: "War Games and 'Peace' Games: The Path Chosen by the Reagan Administration"]

[Text] Video games, which have replaced the good old rifle booths, are popular with adolescents and young people everywhere. You watch a screen. A plane or ship moves across it. You press a button. A shot. An explosion. A hit!

But it seems that games like this are loved not only by schoolchildren, but by presidents too. In the White House basement, in the "Situations" Room (also called the "crisis" room), military staff exercises under the Pentagon's leadership were held for the first time in many years. R. Reagan observed, and asked questions. Vice President G. Bush and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger were there too.

What was such a prestigious crew doing for a good 5 days? Playing at...World War III. Whipping up the lie about the "Soviet military threat," they portrayed an "attack" by the USSR on American troops in Western Europe, Korea, and the Persian Gulf....

These exercises were code named "Ivy League." The game of "peace" the White House is currently playing has no name. And it is being played not in the "Situations" Room, but from platforms and television screens.

The U.S. President seeks to persuade people that "task number one" for him and his administration is to lesson the threat of nuclear war. And that neither he nor his administration has or has ever had any thought of "victory" in a nuclear war.

If the description of war toys seems to be borrowed from the latest detective fantasy about the "Kremlin's machinations," there is a document which shows what the White House is seeking not in words, but in deeds.

"National Security Directive No 32. Top Secret." Eight close-written pages. May 1982. Signed: Ronald Reagan.

The President personally put forward his own observations on each of the nine sections of the directive. Precisely at the time when the "Ivy League" exercises were being held.

With his knowledge a leak of information was arranged about this document, whose drab lines are a thousand times more eloquent than the most high-flown presidential speech about "adherence" to peace.

Be ready to press the buttons and "win" a nuclear war. And "brilliantly" at that. This is the quintessence of Directive No 32. This document, which has become the present administration's bible, is even more adventuristic and insane than the notorious Carter Directive No 59.

Directive No 32 was signed 2 years ago. But despite the White House's current expatiations about "peace," nobody has rescinded it. Moreover the administration would like the directive to continue in force. Its main tenets are expressed in concrete, practical form in the "Defense Directives" for fiscal years 1984-1988 and 1985-1989.

Addressing the House of Representatives Budget Commission in 1981, Weinberger stated that the administration will increase the American potential for "deterring of WAGING [published in boldface] (my emphasis -- Ye. R.) a global war against the Soviet Union."

Helen Caldicott, leader of the public organization "Doctors for Social Responsibility," heard President Reagan's views from him personally. And she was frightened.

"My conversation with the President frightened me," she said, "because it became obvious to me that Reagan seriously believes that the United States could start a nuclear war against the Soviet Union and secure victory. Such statements are madness."

The Federal Emergency Management Agency, among other things, advises building bomb-shelter bars, where, according to figures in that institution, it would be possible to sit out a nuclear war over a couple of bottles of whisky, and then come out (no doubt after drinking a preliminary hair of the dog) and "make a fresh start."

It is hardly surprising that in Directive No 32 the first use of nuclear weapons is declared to be "natural" and "highly moral." "If extending the war with conventional weapons and general mobilization is not enough to ensure an end to it on satisfactory terms, the United States will prepare options for the use of nuclear weapons," the directive says. "Plans should be elaborated for the first use of theater nuclear forces..."

The nuclear crematorium optimists in Washington are not worried about the truly unpredictable catastrophic consequences of a nuclear conflagration.

"Shoot, take a look, and shoot again."

What is this -- an instruction for trapshooting competitions? No. It is a concise formulation of another crazy White House idea -- the scenario for a "protracted" nuclear war. After spending a whole day with Reagan at the end of last year, NEW YORK TIMES observer Halloran came to the conclusion that according to the administration's ideas "nuclear weapons, like non-nuclear weapons, will not be launched at a stroke, but gradually, in small numbers." We'll shoot a bit, they say, and then we will be able to climb out of the bunkers. Or the basement bars.

Washington pins particular hopes on a so-called "disarming first strike." This means a surprise nuclear missile attack on the other side's strategic systems and political and command centers, after which it will supposedly be possible to avoid retribution. Directive No 32 cynically describes such an attack as "decapitation."

"Guaranteed destruction of the political and military leadership, nuclear and non-nuclear armed forces, communications systems, and the sectors of industry which determine military potential is necessary," the directive declares.

Washington's plans to turn space into an arena of armed conflict are the culmination of the crazy idea of "survival" and "victory" in a nuclear war. Directive No 32 sets the task of being ready to "effectively wage war" from space, develop "models of space-based weapons systems," and also speed up the creation of ABM systems.

The White House would like to place nuclear "mines" and other types of weapons in space -- from antisatellite weapons to weapons which could hit targets on earth from space. And also to create a space "umbrella" over America. An "umbrella" which would use laser or beam rays to lock on to approaching enemy missiles and destroy them, protecting the nuclear aggressor against just retribution.

Of course, all these scenarios are completely crazy. If our country were to be the target of nuclear aggression, it would in any event have sufficient resources for a crushing retaliatory strike. After all, to put out of action at a stroke all the different types of nuclear systems belonging to the side under attack, is impossible -- even in theory. And nobody is under any obligation to wait for the missiles launched by the enemy to reach his territory.

In short, plans are one thing, reality is another. But the White House scenarios are as dangerous as the violent madness of someone in the grip of an obsession.

First, some people in Washington may be tempted by their own scenarios for nuclear madness.

Second, all categories of weapons are undergoing a radical restructuring on the basis of the very latest achievements of science and technology, and the arms race is being spurred on.

Illusions about the possibility of securing military superiority have sprung up again in the minds of Washington's hottest hotheads. Faith in the latest "miracle weapon" has been revived. But "miracles" do not happen, even in this sphere. Every "superweapon" finds its "super-superweapon." Only those who are politically blind can count on achieving military superiority. This is the latest mirage to have cast a spell over people in Washington.

Another mirage is Washington's reliance on strength and its belief that you can engage in international piracy with impunity, without reckoning with the danger of local hotbeds of war turning into a worldwide conflagration.

The White House plans to complete the development of the new generation of armaments by the end of this decade. And, as the administration boasts, this will supposedly secure for Washington the potential for "deterrence over a period reaching far into the next century." The White House would like to blackmail the planet in the next century, too.

And these people talk about "peace," about their readiness for talks! Talks about what? About how the administration can best "sell" the Americans its rearming program?!

The Soviet Union will not allow the military-strategic equilibrium to be broken.

"In the world arena, it is necessary to deal even with those political forces to which goodwill is a stranger and which are deaf to the arguments of reason," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations. "Here an irreplaceable role is played by the restraining might of our defense potential. Today it is not only the guarantee of the Soviet people's creative labor, but the guarantee of universal peace on earth."

We will find a way to reply both to Reagan's rearming program in general, and to individual arms systems in particular.

But this is not the path the USSR wants to follow. Even in the present situation, which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of Washington and NATO, the Soviet Union has put forward a clear, realistic program for improving international relations. It includes a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals, a ban on space and chemical weapons, and the establishment of a kind of code of conduct for the nuclear powers.

As soon as Washington and NATO take steps to end the deployment of the new American medium-range missiles on West European soil and to withdraw them, the path to honest, equal talks, to a radical breakthrough in the international situation, will be open. Matters will not stand still because of the Soviet Union.

But taking part in the administration's "peace" games, which are only a diversionary maneuver in its war games, is not something we are about to do.

In an attack of frankness, Reagan once said: "He who talks too much about peace is usually thinking about war."

To all appearances, the President did not have himself in mind. But you judge other people by yourself.

REAGAN POSITION ON HUMAN RIGHTS ASSAILED

LD012230 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Through a propagandist hue and cry around alleged violations of human rights in socialist countries the Reagan administration vainly tries to ensure a cover-up for its policy which is deeply hostile to real human rights and freedoms both in the United States itself and in the international arena. This is evidenced, in particular, by Washington's approach to international agreements which envisage the defence of human rights, and by its disregard even for those international instruments which bear the signature of a U.S. representative.

It is truly scandalous that the United States, which poses as an "advocate of human rights", up to now refuses to ratify an overwhelming majority of international agreements on human rights. Among them are such important ones as the Covenants on Human Rights, the 1948 U.N. Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide and on punishment for it, the 1968 convention on non-application of the statute of limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, etc.

The USA has not ratified at least thirty out of forty currently effective treaties on human rights.

The present Washington administration continues to stage an unseemly farce around the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights. The covenant was endorsed by the United States in 1966 but was signed only eleven years later. At present Washington has decided to postpone ratification of the covenant for an indefinite time altogether.

And what can be said about U.S. attitude to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe? The Reagan administration's course towards the establishment of world domination, towards preparation and unleashing of war, the most terrible one -- a nuclear war -- puts in jeopardy man's paramount right -- the right to life and mankind's right to existence.

The United States bears direct responsibility for mass and flagrant violations of human rights in the Middle East, in Latin America, in the South of Africa and other regions of the world every day. In the Caribbean area, the bayonets of the U.S. Marines crucified the freedom and independence of Grenada and trampled underfoot the right of the people of that small country, which pursued a policy of non-alignment, to free expression of will.

The U.S. ruling circles are also greatly blamed by the peoples for the disgraceful phenomena of the twentieth century -- genocide, apartheid, racial discrimination, and state terrorism, which Washington has adopted as a basis for its foreign-policy course, and for other acts of large-scale violence which are conducive to the suppression of human rights and mass extermination of peoples.

This is why the Reagan administration's aspirations to act as a prosecutor and a judge in the question of human rights is an obviously ill-fated attempt.

BURLATSKIY COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL RACE

PM041414 Moscow LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA in Russsian 30 May 84 p 14

[Second part of article by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Fedor Burlatskiy under the rubric "U.S. Notes": "Which Way Will the Pendulum Swing?"]

[Text] Maneuvering -- in Which Direction?

So is it true that somewhere alongside R. Reagan, the man with the blindfold, another R. Reagan has appeared -- a pragmatist capable of a flexible policy and constructive steps in the world arena? In other words, what is behind the White House's present policy of maneuvering?

A prominent American diplomat told me: "You underestimate the evolution in our President' psychology. His 16 January speech on Soviet-American relations was a breakthrough in his awareness. He came to the White House with the intention of pursuing in the world arena the same anticommunist line that brought him success as a trade union figure. Now he has started to gain an understanding of foreign policy and has realized that that approach is dangerous to America itself. This explains his new approach to the communist countries." Does it? It is a new approach?

Would it not be more correct to say that the administration's maneuvering is the result of the tremendous pressure which is being brought to bear on it from both inside the country and outside? The White House is making desperate efforts to rectify the reputation the President has acquired, particular with regard to his foreign policy. The "image" of a strong man capable of resisting all America's enemies in a difficult time, of a defender of age-old American values, and simply of a "nice guy," charming and approachable, which has been instilled so zealously into public opinion -- this "image" has developed a crack, so to speak, right across the face. Serious fears have developed among the majority of Americans and in their European allies that R. Reagan is just the man to involve America in a serious adventure, that he has turned out to be the least capable of all the postwar presidents (even H. Truman!) of "dealing with the Russians" and controlling the arms race. This reputation could do R. Reagan much harm in the coming elections.

Talking with representatives of the U.S. State Department, I sensed the extent to which the President is interested in "rectifying" his reputation. They told me of the President's desire to improve Soviet-American relations and the need to "civilize" our relations and put them on a firmer footing. True, when I raised specific problems, for instance the observance of the ban on the militarization of space, my interlocutors were immediately covered in confusion. They assured me that an agreement on space is hard to achieve at present, because, they said, both sides have already tested several antimissile systems. Where is the new approach there?

The new approach, we are told, was expressed in R. Reagan's change of direction in relation to "Red China." But, first, this cannot be seen as a change of direction. This policy follows the mainstream of the line which was pursued by President R. Nixon, who visited China long before the current President's visit. Second, R. Reagan, during his trip to Beijing, tried in every way to direct matters toward cooperation with China on an anti-Soviet platform. Things reached the point where the Chinese leaders were even forced to excise the most odious anti-Soviet remarks from the broadcasts of R. Reagan's speeches to China. And, third, the President found himself an ideological "loophole" for a reconciliation with China by claiming that "elements of capitalism" are supposedly being introduced increasingly profoundly there, which opens up boundless possibilities for penetration by American capital.

But, as American experts themselves told me repeatedly, U.S. cooperation with the PRC in no way makes up for the frozen relations with the Soviet Union; it is Soviet-American relations that have the decisive influence on the entire international climate, on the key problems of war and peace.

True, we hear increasingly frequent appeals from the White House for an improvement in our relations. But what do they sound like? R. Reagan recently delivered a speech on the problems of U.S. policy in Latin America which entirely nullified the peace-loving rhetoric in his "historic" 16 January speech. And this is what Secretary of State G. Shultz said afterwards: "The administration's approach to relations with the USSR is very much in accordance with the symbolism of the American coat of arms, which depicts an eagle holding an arrow in one sharp claw and an olive branch in the other, with its head facing the olive branch."

An interesting image, isn't it? But which way are the hands and the actions facing, and -- most important -- on what is the money spent in the U.S. budget? The "arrows" swallow up more than $250 billion a year, while the President could doubtless get an olive branch for nothing from the park surrounding the White House.... The administration is trying to establish contacts of some kind on certain individual issues, but the vital, fundamental problems of Soviet-American relations are still firmly concreted over by the American side.

The Middle Strata

Now for the elections, and the chances of the U.S. Presidential candidates. As American experts told me, there is a more or less immobile bloc of voters: Approximately 30-40 percent traditionally vote for the Democrats, and the same number for the Republicans. And only 20 percent or just over make up the mobile complement that changes its preferences. Moreover the outcome of the election will depend to a significant degree on the number of people who take part in the vote. It is well known that at the last election, in 1980, only 52.6 percent of the voters took part, whereas 20 years earlier 62.8 percent took part.

But there are also fundamental factors, which are more susceptible to analysis. Among them, in my view, the main significance is attached to two closely interconnected factors -- the mood of the so-called middle strata, and the economic situation.

The districts around Washington and New York where the members of the middle strata live are probably the best that America's architecture can offer. Separate, individual houses in forest parks surrounding many cities and often extending for dozens of kilometers. Thousands, hundreds of thousands of the most varied constructions, representing everything from the Anglo-American "colonial style" to the last word in "modernism": brick, wood, and even plastic two- and three-storey houses with little plots of land planted with trees, English lawns, and no partititions between them.

People who are well off live here: Managers and other company executives, civil servants, traders, very successful academics, journalists, and writers. They are joined by the highly skilled workers, whom we formerly assigned to the "working class aristocracy."

The middle strata hold the leading place among the 50-60 percent of voters who go to the elections. This is the mass base, the backbone on which the monopolies' power is based. Here is the main support of R. Reagan and the military-industrial complex behind him.

Coming from the middle strata himself, R. Reagan knows their mentality well and is attached to their political culture, with its conservatism, faith in American supremacy, reliance on strength, and adherence to private initiative and religious moralizing. Moreover the military-industrial complex gives jobs to or uses the services of practically one in three representatives of the middle strata.

Woe to the candidate who encroaches on the interests of these social groups. They are very well aware of what is advantageous or disadvantageous to them, and they vote for the candidate who looks after their interests, and not the interests of "those pitiful poor" who make up approximately 20 percent of America's population. They are not worried when spending on social needs is reduced. But they are deeply disturbed by an increase in interest rates on credit.

The middle strata are the most fertile soil and at the same time the most active accomplice for the formation of anti-Soviet feeling in the United States. Their representatives work in all the main centers of the mass media -- TV, radio, the press. Here a firm tradition has become established: Write nothing but what is very bad about the Soviet country, its policy, its culture and way of life. The rare exceptions only confirm this culture and way of life. The rare exceptions only confirm this rule.

I saw a television program about Vladimir Vysotskiy. At first it all seemed quite good: They showed some fairly rare shots of V. Vysotskiy singing and in the theater, though the choice of songs was very biased.

But then -- then it all turned out very badly. At least one-third of the film was devoted to the same propaganda commentaries. That is how they try to use the name of a famous singer and artist in our country for the same old purpose -- kindling anti-Sovietism.

What are the Democrats Counting on?

But let us get back to the U.S. Elections. Who is the favorite? I discussed this problem with academics at Columbia University. At a dinner attended by 12 American academics from various cities, we conducted a mini-poll on who will win -- R. Reagan or W. Mondale -- at the election. And here is the result: seven people think R. Reagan will win, and five think W. Mondale has a real chance.

In this election the significance of foreign policy as a subject of struggle between the two bourgeois parties has increased to an unusual extent. All the same, domestic problems -- economic and social -- are the most important.

A professor of economics at Columbia University, citing the opinion of the well-known expert M. Friedman, told me: "Reagan is 'lucky Jim,' he has struck lucky again: The elections will take place at a moment when the undulating development of the American economy will be in the region of its peak. In the fourth quarter of 1983 the growth in the national product was 4.9 percent. Unemployment and inflation fell slightly. But the decisive factor will not be that so much as the interest. And that is growing, and could leap still further by November."

The real threat to American "prosperity" is the constantly growing state debt: In 1983 the budget deficit reached $195 billion. An equally acute problem is the steady weakening of U.S. positions in the competitive struggle against foreign capital. The foreign trade deficit is constantly growing, and will exceed $100 billion this year. Foreign investments in the United States are now around $800 billion, which is considerably higher than American capital investments abroad.

For all that, the main thing that could affect the voters' mood is interest rates and inflation -- which is what directly affects the American family's budget. Many American economists claim that interest rates on bonds could reach 15 percent by fall, which will lead to a severe slowing of economic development. They recall that it was a sharp increase in interest rates which played the decisive role in Ford's failure at the 1976 elections and Carter's collapse in 1980. We will see whether this is true in November.

The Contenders

My acquaintanceship with the presidential candidates began with conversations with the political advisers of the main contenders for the White House chair. I talked with T. Sorensen, a former associate of John Kennedy's who is now acting as G. Hart's political adviser; (S. Bialoer) and M. Shulman, directors of research centers at Columbia University and advisers to W. Mondale, and several people from J. Jackson's entourage.

I met with T. Sorensen, a man of about 55, slim and strong, in his office on the 32d floor of a high-rise building in downtown New York.

T. Sorenson's finest hour came when he was barely 30. At that time he played the part of John Kennedy's best speechwriter. I did not find it hard to guess the origin of such formulas in G. Hart's speeches as "new ideas" and his resolute condemnation of the adventures in Lebanon and Central America and R. Reagan's military programs in general.

The "Hart phenomenon" merits discussion on its own. I was at one of the 47-year-old senator's election meetings. This man, with his energetic face and sharply chiseled features, is reminiscent, in some elusive way, of John Kennedy. The struggle surrounding G. Hart was an indicator of the extent to which American public opinion is prepared to accept something along the lines of a "new course." As yet, alas, it is not ready.

I observed W. Mondale twice. His large, fine head, blue eyes and high forehead, softly delineated lips, his careful and tactful conversational style, his lack of affectation and genuine show of dignity and respectability, should produce on the voters an impression of solidity, soundness, reliability. That, in fact, is what his political course is like too. He is somewhere midway between R. Reagan's reactionary radicalism and G. Hart's more progressive platform.

I am afraid disappointment awaits T. Sorenson once again. W. Mondale has a significant lead. He has secured the votes of 1,527 delegates at the forthcoming Democratic Party convention in San Francisco, while G. Hart has 886 and J. Jackson 303. In all, it is necessary to collect 1,967 votes to be nominated.

Mondale has firm support in the entire Democratic Party apparatus in the vast majority of the country's states, and also has considerably greater financial resources at his disposal for his campaign than the other candidates.

I also saw the black preacher Jesse Jackson at one of his election meetings. He is a man with the outward appearance of a movie actor: wavy black hair, regular features, coal-black eyes which sparkle with intelligence and humor, and a huge, white-toothed, "hundred thousand dollar" smile. Quick-witted, lively, and mobile, he has often gained the upper hand in television debates with W. Mondale and G. Hart, neither of whom is often at a loss for words. J. Jackson is far more consistent than the other two candidates in his criticism of all R. Reagan's domestic and foreign policy. He demands a sharp reduction in military spending, a considerable increase in spending on social needs, effective agreements on limiting the arms race, the renunciation of the adventurist policy in the Near East, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to create their own state.

Blacks now make up 12.2 percent of the country's population, they number 28.6 million, and the majority live in the States of New York, Florida, and California, and in Washington. In recent years they have achieved some success: Blacks have been elected mayor in 19 cities with a population of 100,000 or more, and 20 blacks have seats in Congress. So the campaign to nominate J. Jackson was on fertile ground -- the black population has begun to believe more in its own strength.

Whom Do the Women Support?

Apart from the blacks and other "coloreds," there are at least two social groups particularly dissatisfied with the present administration's policy. These are the "blue collar workers" -- the least skilled section of the labor force, who have suffered from the cuts in social programs -- and a significant proportion of women.

I would particularly like to talk about the women. Their struggle for equality with men both in the economic sphere and in the administrative sphere has been a noteworthy fact in America's life in recent years. More than two-thirds of women aged 25-44 participate in productive labor. Whereas 20 years ago only 31 percent of married women with children worked, today 57 percent do. In secondary and higher educational institutions more than half the students are women, whereas a few decades ago that figure was 30 percent. Yet women receive only 62 percent of the wages of men. In this respect the situation has remained unchanged in recent decades. And women are beginning to join the struggle for their own economic interests.

In 1 of the 50 theaters located on Broadway, I saw a new musical, "Dream girls." Its heroine is a black singer whose voice is rather like Alla Pugacheva's [popular Soviet singer]. The show's popularity is explained not only by the participation of talented performers, but also by the subject. Four black girls personify the struggle of woman for emancipation, for a place in life.

American women have begun to realize that they will not succeed while political inequality persists. At present, of the 535 members of Congress, only 24 are women, which is less than 5 percent, whereas 52.8 percent of the voters are women. Women are struggling for their rights at a regional level; in the seventies, the number of women in the states' legislative assemblies nearly trebled.

That is why very much depends, at the coming elections, on who gets the votes of the better half of the human race. Not for nothing have Walter Mondale and Gary Hart declared that they are considering the question of the possibility of putting forward a woman as vice president.

But Reagan does not get on with the women's question. His conservatism is manifested here too. He does not promote the appointment of women to leadership posts. He opposes an amendment to the U.S. Constitution banning discrimination on grounds of sex, he is opposed to abortion -- in a word, he is for the preservation of the "traditional" inequality of women. The Democrats very much count on the support of U.S. women.

So the U.S. election struggle is gathering speed. It is still far from its peak. But it can already be said that no contender will win an easy victory. So we will continue to follow this noisy contest, which is not a matter of indifference to us, and which will determine which way the political pendulum will swing in November of this year.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON NEW YORK ASTEC PROCEEDINGS

PM041311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Useful Contacts"]

[Text] New York -- The eighth annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) has ended work here. The council, which was set up 10 years ago and embraces more than 200 major U.S. trading corporations and Soviet foreign trade organizations, plays a positive role in developing business cooperation between the two countries.

Under the present circumstances, when the volume of Soviet-U.S. trade and economic exchange has decreased considerably, the very fact that this meeting is being held reflects the desire of U.S. business circles to maintain mutually advantageous trade and scientific and technical exchanges and thereby promote more equitable stable relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates stable, extensive trade and economic ties with all countries, including, of course, the United States, on a basis of equality and mutual advantage and without any discrimination whatsoever. This idea was stressed in the greetings sent to the meeting participants by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text of the greetings was read out at the meeting by V.N. Sushkov, head of the Soviet delegation and ASTEC cochairman.

A desire to expand trade with the Soviet Union was expressed by many representatives of U.S. business circles. They stressed that this trade is especially important to U.S. firms now that cutthroat competition is rife in capitalist markets and the United States has a large balance of trade deficit. The meeting also mentioned the need to remove the trade barriers which the Washington administration is piling up.

Probably the best evidence of U.S. business circles' growing interest in developing trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union was the participation in the meeting's work of representatives of U.S. firms such as General Electric, DuPont, Occidental Petroleum, Chase Manhattan Bank, and many others.

Speaking at the meeting, ASTEC Cochairman W. Verity expressed the conviction that a development of trade links can promote a general improvement in USSR-U.S. relations.

REAGAN VULNERABLE ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD040247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] The session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council -- after a 2-year break -- proves that American business has not lost interest in contacts with the Soviet Union. However, American business is a complex and motley concept. Official Washington at present honors not that section of business in favor of trade but more that which is in favor of tough policy and confrontation. As far as an ordinary American is concerned, he is, of course, for peace and against war. He is worried about the present state of our relations.

Also, according to the opinion of Republican strategists planning the campaign for the reelection of Reagan, American-Soviet relations are his most vulnerable spot. In television advertisements prepared for the President, emphasis is being put on the economy and the reduction of inflation; foreign policy is not mentioned much -- there is nothing to boast about.

Even here the picture is more complex than it seems at first glance. The administration has far from lost the ability to manipulate public opinion and convince many that its path toward peace via new armaments is shorter, or rather more reliable. The President, despite all the facts, maintains that under him the security of the United States has strengthened. The American leader keeps quiet about the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union after the deployment of American first-strike missiles in Western Europe.

The wall of this silence was broken after the recent replies given by Comrade Ustinov to a TASS correspondent. Let me recall:

They said that the Soviet Union had increased the number of its submarines with nuclear missiles on board near the U.S. shore and that by their characteristics, power, precision, and the time needed to reach targets on U.S. territory, they present for the United States a threat equal to that which the U.S. missiles in Europe present for the Soviet Union and its allies.

After such explanations from Moscow, American correspondents asked their President to explain. The President preferred to dismiss the matter with a joke. If I thought that there was any reason to worry, Reagan said, I would not sleep in this house today -- that is, in the White House.

A joke is not always an answer. Sometimes a joke is a method of disinformation, and American journalists have experienced this method. They understand that the nuclear stick has two ends and that by creating an additional threat for the Soviet Union, Washington also creates an increased danger for America. This is why a famous observer Mary McGraw, said -- and I would like to quote her words -- about Reagan: For 40 years he has been warning that the Russians are coming and now when they themselves are saying that they are coming, and on nuclear submarines for that matter, President Reagan is advising us not to worry.

In general, questions regarding war and peace are indivisible for our entire world, the planet earth. The world is not indivisible because the new missiles and bombers in America or in Europe are depriving children of textbooks and bread in Asia and Africa. These questions were discussed in one way or another at the Sixth AASPO Congress working this week in Algiers.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY RESEARCH UNSAVORY

LD041452 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 4 TASS - By TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov.

The Pentagon's Defense Nuclear Agency is engaged in the most unsavoury activity at the entire Department of Defense -- in the attempts to justify "scientifically" the Reagan administration's doctrine about the possibility of waging "limited and protracted" nuclear wars and even "winning" them, according to well-informed sources.

Specimens of military equipment undergo survival tests in the underground cavities of the atomic testing site in Nevada State baked by the flames of hundreds of announced and secret nuclear blasts, recommendations are prepared on how to raise the "efficiency" of American nuclear warheads. THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper writes that officers from the Defense Nuclear Agency dream of making "at least one" blast in the atmosphere. Such explosions have been banned by the 1963 international treaty.

So far, the results of the testing are studied with the help of computers fed with information about American nuclear blasts in the atmosphere in the past, atomic bombings of the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima and "fire storms" caused by carpet-bombing of Dresden by the Americans during the Second World War.

THE WASHINGTON POST notes that Defense Nuclear Agency experts hope to complete shortly, with the help of mathematical models, a strategic study on fire as mechanism of destroying cities of different types.

In concrete bunkers, situated under two-storied houses in the tranquil Washington suburb of White Oak, behind the door weighing as much as fifty tonnes, high-powered installations initate nuclear medium conditions by launching currents of gamma rays on equipment and test animals. They are brought into the active zone of nuclear reactors, cut with laser rays, bombed by microwave radiation, and set ablaze. Special reference books are compiled at the Defense Nuclear Agency on the basis of the experiments, as well as archive materials from Hiroshima and Nagasaka hospitals, case records of Americans suffering from radiation sickness.

High-ranking Pentagon officials are able to find out with the help of this data whether the crew of a B-52 strategic bomber will survive a ten-hour flight "to Moscow or Novosibirsk" after being exposed to a certain dose of radiation, how many hours an ammunition loader will be able to feed the charges in the zone of radiation, and what time a tank unit will preserve "combat efficiency" after exposure. Defense Nuclear Agency psychologists are sifting the archives of defense ministries of other countries, like Britain and France, hoping to find necessary evidence on possible behaviour of exposed troops during the third world war.

Planes-laboratories fly through clouds of volcano ash to find out if engines of American bombers and cruise missiles will break down in such conditions. Agency experts are gathering information about ports and airfields in developing countries which might be used as bases for the U.S. Navy and Airforce in case of a prolonged nuclear conflict.

Defense Nuclear Agency officials, having mastered the tricks of political demagogy characteristic of the present administration, hypocritically complain during their meetings with the press about the character of their work, claiming at the same time that it is being carried out for lofty purposes, namely, for increasing the defense capability of the United States and even preventing nuclear war.

Many Americans disagree with this apparently propaganda claim. This research reminds of a study of warfare methods, rather than of something which facilitates the creation of a safer situation, stresses T. Cochran, a senior research worker of the National Resources Defense Council. William Arkin of the Institute for Policy Studies believes that the aim of the experiments is to "prove" that nuclear war is manageable, that its consequences can be modelled and thus neutralised in real conditions.

IGNATYEV HITS SIMULATION OF NUCLEAR WAR

LD281541 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Washington May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Only a limited number of persons was so far aware of the existence of a secret laboratory in the outskirts of White Oak, Maryland. The pall of secrecy over the laboratory's activity is explained by the fact that this is one of those "death factories" at which the Pentagon is conducting full blast the preparations for nuclear war.

According to a correspondent of THE WASHINGTON POST a third world war breaks out more than 500 times a year in a concrete bunker, the entry to which is closed by a 50-ton door. This sinister laboratory where, as its staffers put it mildly, "the conditions of nuclear medium are simulated" is at the disposal of one of the Pentagon's most secret departments, the Defense Nuclear Agency. Under the present Washington administration the volume of its work increased sharply.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, appropriations for the Defense Nuclear Agency's activity were almost doubled in the past two years and will reach nearly half a billion dollars in the next financial year. The newspaper reports that the Defense Nuclear Agency shortly intends to ask the U.S. Congress to allocate additionally 60-100 million dollars for the construction of a new "test chamber" in New Mexico State where the latest samples of military equipment will be tested in conditions of nuclear contamination.

But this is just one of the directions of the horrible work conducted by the agency. Its main task is to ensure the conditions for the United States "survival" and "victory" in a nuclear conflict. No secret is made against whom these preparations are directed. The newspaper writes it is expected that in the next two years the Defense Nuclear Agency will create computerised models with the use of which it will be possible to plan a "mechanism of killer-fires" during nuclear explosions in various types of Soviet cities.

Thinking about the unthinkable, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes today. But they in the Pentagon think in different categories. Things on which people of the globe are afraid to ponder are already being tested in these horrible laboratories.

SPACE SHUTTLE PROGRAM TO BE USED BY PENTAGON

LD042316 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 4 TASS -- A considerable part of space missions under the new five year program for the launching of U.S. re-usable spacecraft will be carried out for the Pentagon, AP reports. The program envisions, in particular, secret military operations in orbit.

Most of the launchings under the programs of the war department will be done from the launching complex now under construction at the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

The re-usable spacecraft Discovery with a secret military cargo will be launched from that base for the first time in October 1985. Intelligence-gathering satellites are launched from the U.S. Air Force Vandenberg.

U.S. PLAN FOR MASS ARRESTS, CAMPS ALLEGED

LD032208 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov.

One can imagine the unconcealed pleasure with which thugs from the ultra right-wing organisation, Liberty Lobby, close to the Presidential entourage, received the news that the Reagan administration is preparing for massive arrests in the U.S.A. The U.S. President has signed a directive which instructs competent agencies to build concentration camps for an inmate population of 200,000.

However, this decision taken by Washington, which is fond of talking sweetly about "democracy", has caused bitter resentment among the progressively-minded public of the U.S.A. who believe with good reason that the war on dissidents is aimed against those Americans who express their disagreement with the militaristic anti-people policies of the White House.

So, America is getting ready to build concentration camps. Only last April the whole of progressive mankind observed the anniversary of the release of inmates of Nazi concentration camps. One cannot possibly avoid remembering such infamous mass extermination camps as Oswiecim, Maidanek or Treblinka where man-haters from the Third Reich held captive hundreds of thousands of people, tortured and sent them to gas chambers.

The horrors of fascism during the Second World War have now become a thing of the past. However, nowadays there are people who, just as the ring-leaders of the Third Reich, are striving for military superiority in the world, just as the Nazi 40 years ago, pursue a policy of terror against all those who stand in the way of that adventurist policy. The case in point is above all the Reagan administration and the regime which it sponsors.

Starting from 1967 more than 200,000 Arab patriots passed through the Israeli jails. There is a huge concentration camp in the area of Seoul where the South Korean puppets throw all those who dare voice disagreement with the ways of the police regime. South Africa is aptly named a country encircled with barbed wire. The Republic of Chile became one huge jail after the popular unity government of Salvador Allende had been overthrown with the help of American bayonets. Neocolonialists from the U.S.A. trampled on independence of Grenada and threw dissenters into hastily built concentration camps.

As to the United States itself, the President's directive is an eloquent answer to active members of the anti-war movements and the Americans who shoulder the burden of "Reaganomics". There are some in Washington who believe that the place of such people is behind barbed wire.

'REX-84' PLAN CHARACTERISTIC OF REAGAN

LD011344 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- TASS political new analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The programme for the construction in the USA of a network of concentration camps, "Rex-84", which was sanctioned by President Reagan, most clearly characterises, to all appearances, Reagan's concept of the ideals of freedom and democracy, the SPOTLIGHT weekly said the other day.

The policy of repressions and terrorism in the international arena, which is so willingly pursued by the present United States Administration in Grenada, Lebanon and the Persian Gulf, will inevitably give rise to a similar repressive policy in the United States, too.

In the economic field the present Washington administration has from the very first days directed its blows at the poorest sections of the population, whose only source of subsistence is manual labour. More than 30 million Americans live now below the official poverty line, the national minorities being worst hit by the situation.

Thus, while the poverty index among the white Americans is 11 per cent, among Hispanics it is 26.5 per cent, and among black Americans it is more than 34 per cent. The position of American youth is appalling: While in 1954 almost 55 per cent of them were employed, in 1982, the number of employed was only 20 percent. According to the latest statistics, more than 50 per cent of young people of the national minorities are jobless.

What methods of resolving all of these and other problems is the Reagan administration trying to find? Its spokesmen say that it is illegal foreign immigrants coming to the USA for jobs that are responsible for many economic ills of the country, including the high unemployment rate. "Rex-84" camps are set up to catch and detain such "suspicious foreigners". Each of the camps is designed for 15-25 thousand.

According to the SPOTLIGHT, preparations are already under way for mass round-ups across the United States, but, as the weekly points out, this action will serve only as a cover for the carefully concealed aim of detaining and jailing all political adversaries and outspoken critics whom the administration considers to be dangerous.

Ronald Reagan once said (as the British newspaper OBSERVER for January 29 this year quoted him): "What I want to see above all else is that this country remains a country where someone can always get rich. That's the thing we have and that must be preserved.

It is interesting to know how many persons will become millionnaires after getting behind the barbed wire fences of the American "Rex-84" concentration camps?

PRAVDA CITES TOKYO PAPER ON PRC MISSILE BUILDUP

PM041213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Japanese Newspaper Report"]

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Jun -- Citing "trustworthy circles," the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN writes that "more than 10 bases for the launch of long-range ballistic missiles have been created and are in the process of construction in China." It had previously been reported that there were bases for the launch of such missiles in only two places in China. These circles, the newspaper continues, pointed out that "problems of nuclear weapons in Asia can no longer be discussed without regard to the missiles which China possesses."

PRAVDA CITES ZHAO ZIYANG ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM041357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Zhao Ziyang's Trip"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun -- XINHUA agency reports that Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, who is visiting France, has had a first round of talks with President F. Mitterrand.

Speaking the Hotel de Lassay, the residence of the president of the French National Assembly, the PRC State Council premier said that China is seeking to develop normal relations with all countries "on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." "Zhao Ziyang," XINHUA notes, "also expressed the hope on China's behalf that there will be an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations and that good-neighborly relations will be established between the two countries." At the same time, he repeated China's well-known stance on "the serious obstacles that exist" in relations between the USSR and the PRC.

The PRC State Council premier said that "China consistently advocates the total banning and destruction of all nuclear arms arsenals." "On behalf of the Chinese leadership," he said, "I confirm that China will never make first use of nuclear weapons at any time or in any circumstances and will never use these weapons against a country which does not have them."

However, the Chinese leader did not say a word about the Soviet Union's very important, constructive initiatives on the nuclear disarmament issue, and in particular, a nuclear weapons freeze, which have also been submitted to the PRC.

A number of Western press organs assert that the trip to West Europe was needed by the Chinese leadership to balance the results of China's talks with the United States on a number of political issues with talks in West Europe designed to demonstrate Chinese policy's "independence" from the United States and the other "superpower." Beijing continues to claim that the main threat to peace comes from the Soviet Union, and it is issuing its standard appeals to the NATO bloc to respond to this "threat."

COMPARISON OF ZHAO ZIYANG'S WEST EUROPE TRIP

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 May in its First Edition carries on page 5 a TASS report entitled "PRC State Council Premier's Trip," which has been compared with the TASS English version appearing in the 30 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page B 1 under the Title "Zhao Ziyang Departs PRC for West Europe Trip," which reveals the two versions to be identical.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER'S COMING U.S. VISIT REPORTED

PM050844 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit to United States"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun -- It has been officially announced here that PRC National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping will visit the United States in June on an official visit at the invitation of U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger.

REPORTAGE ON WANG DELEGATION'S FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Wang Addresses Leningrad Group

OW050920 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Assocation led by Wang Bingnan visited Leningrad between 27 and 29 May.

The members of Wang Bingnan's delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association and the leaders of the Leningrad branches of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society had a meeting at the House of Friendship and Peace in Leningrad.

At the meeting, Wang Bingnan said: [begin recording] We have come to your city of Leningrad not simply for a common tourist visit. We have come here with additional feelings for you. As far as revolution in the world is concerned, your Leningrad is of the greatest significance. The boom of the October Revolution shook the whole world, including China. The victory of the October Revolution enabled the Chinese people to find, after suffering defeats for more than 100 years in their revolution, the road of the October Revolution, the weapon of Marxism-Leninism, the soul. We used it as our ideological weapon in our struggle and finally we were able to win victory in our revolution. It was under the personal leadership of Comrade Lenin that the revolutionary uprising was launched, which resulted in the first victory of the world revolution across the vast land of Russia. As a heroic city, Leningrad also endured a long siege lasting 900 days and nights. Its feat attracted the attention of the people all over the world. [end recording]

Wang Bingnan said in conclusion: [begin recording] It showed that we [words indistinct] and the friendship of us Chinese people for the people of these countries. We are very glad to see that the two organizations in both our countries -- the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association -- are exerting their efforts to develop friendship between the peoples of our two countries. We have a tradition of friendship between us and it was very unfortunate that this friendship was interrupted temporarily. Let us all renew our efforts to revive and develop the friendship between the people of our two countries. [end recording]

Activities in Moscow

OW040233 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] The visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association headed by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, returned to Moscow from Sochi, a resort city, on 2 June. On the same evening, the Chinese delegation watched Wagner's opera "Das Rheingold" at the world-famous Bolshoy Theater.

On 3 June, the Chinese delegation paid a visit to the Exhibition of People's Economic Achievements to improve their understanding about the achievements in economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields in the Soviet Union. They visited the main exhibition hall, space exhibition hall and information education exhibition hall.

The Chinese guests will visit the terrace of the 500-meter-high tower of the Soviet television station to take in a full view of Moscow.

Meets Soviet Friendship Group

OW051039 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, headed by Wang Bingnan, president of the former association, met with activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society on 4 June at the House of Friendship with People of Foreign Countries in Moscow. Here is a report on this meeting by our reporter:

Attending the meeting with the Chinese delegation were Academician Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman, and other members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. Academician Tikhvinskiy said: The delegation headed by Wang Bingnan visited various places in our country. These visits, though short, were very comprehensive in nature. In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited Leningrad and Sochi, where it had several meetings with activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the Soviet people. It is no exaggeration to say that the delegation has contributed greatly to promoting friendship between the two nations and peoples.

Comrade Tikhvinskiy gave a detailed account of the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society to the members of the delegation. He said: I am very pleased that during the visit of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries headed by Comrade Wang Bingnan, we have agreed to comprehensively expand and strengthen the ties between the friendship organizations of our two nations. In the name of all members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, I wish to point out that the delegation's visit to the Soviet Union marks a significant stage in further developing and strengthening our ties. I wish to express my appreciation once again of the friendly statements that Comrade Wang Bingnan, head of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, has made on his visits to various places in our country.

In conclusion, Academician Tikhvinskiy said: I am deeply convinced that Comrade Wang Bingnan and all other members of his delegation have sensed personally that all the Soviet people hope to live in friendship and harmony with the people who are their great neighbor -- the Chinese people.

Academician Tikhvinskiy wished that Comrade Wang Bingnan and all other members of the delegation would make achievements in their lofty work after returning to their motherland.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Wang Bingnan, leader of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, pointed out.

[Begin recording] At the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, our delegation has come to your country for a friendly visit, bringing the Chinese people's friendship with the Soviet people. Today, when our visit is about to end, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has sponsored this meeting here for us to meet with its activists. This has given us a great pleasure. We are glad to have this opportunity to meet with activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and extend our regards to them.

Recently the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association has done a great deal of work to promote friendly relations with the Chinese people [words indistinct]. We wish to express our heartfelt thanks for the sustained work you have done for the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and for the promotion of Soviet-Chinese friendship.

On our visits to Moscow, Leningrad, and Sochi, I have seen the tremendous results you have achieved in developing production during the past 20 years since I left your country. You have become a big economic power in the world. Meanwhile, we have also seen that you have (?made considerable investment in) developing production for the future. While developing production you have continuously raised the living standards and the cultural and material levels of your people. As a result, all the Soviet people today are enjoying a peaceful and stable life.

In particular, we have been deeply moved by the fact that wherever we went, all those we met, including workers, peasants, cadres, and [words indistinct] showed exceptional friendliness to our delegation. This indicated a common aspiration of the Chinese and Soviet peoples. They both want friendship and peace, which they consider as precious as the sun and air. We have been particularly happy to have exchanged the 1984 work plans with the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. Since 1982, the exchanges between the Chinese and Soviet peoples have developed and increased steadily. These relations of friendship and cooperation will continue to develop in the future. We hope that our two peoples, and especially the friendship organizations of our two countries, will gradually establish relations of close cooperation so that there will be a continuous increase in the friendly exchanges between the two peoples. This will help enhance our mutual understanding and friendship.

Finally, I wish you activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society the best of health. We will be looking forward to receiving your delegation. [end recording]

Meets Kuznetsov; Departs

LD041853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received Wang Bingnan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, who is in our country at the latter's request, and had a conversation with him.

The same day, Wang Bingnan and the persons accompanying him, who visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Sochi during their stay in the Soviet Union, left for home.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT

Departure for USSR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 May in its First Edition frontpages a TASS report under the general heading "On an Official Friendly Visit," which has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service in Russian version published in the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page C 1, entitled "Kim Il-song Leaves DPRK for Visit to USSR," and subheaded "Departs Pyongyang," reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, line five, reads in PRAVDA: ...of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, vice premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK and foreign minister, and Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council. The delegation also...(supplying additional passage)

Chita Stopover

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 18 May carries a report on DPRK President Kim Il-song's stopover in Chita Oblast en route for Moscow. Comparison with the TASS Russian version published in the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page C 1 under the subhead "Stops Over in Chita," shows the two reports to be identical with the following exception:

In the only paragraph, line four, the radio version reads: ...Council of Ministers. At the station he was met by Comrade Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials. [supplying additional material]

Arrival in Moscow

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 May in its Second Edition frontpages a TASS report entitled "On an Official Friendly Visit," which has been compared with the Moscow television version published in the 24 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page C 1 entitled "Further Reportage on Kim Il-song Visit," and subtitled "TV Coverage of Arrival," was also greeted "in the square in front of the station" by the following: "USSR Ministers B.V. Balmont, V.M. Kamentsev, N.S. Konarev, and N.N. Tarasov; Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; D.S. Nikiforov and I.A. Rogachev, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments; and other officials."

Leaders' Talks

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 25 May frontpages a TASS report under the general heading "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Mutual Understanding," which has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 24 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page C 9 subtitled "Leaders Hold Talks," which reveals the following variations:

Page C 9, first paragraph, line one, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...in the Kremlin 24 May. Taking part in...(subbing "24 May" for "today");

Paragraph six, line five, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...of the USSR, 11th convocation, and the results...(inserting "11th convocation");

Same paragraph, line five, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...Chernenko said, clearly confirmed once more that... (subbing "confirmed" for "showed");

Page C 10, paragraph one, line one KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...the perfection of cooperation between the CPSU and the WPK and a further expansion... (adding elements);

Paragraph two, line one, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...which corroborated the unity of their views on the real causes of tension... (subbing "unity" for "similarity" and inserting "real").

In its version of the report on the talks under the same general heading, Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 May in its Second Edition on the front page adds the following to the referent TASS report, as amended by second referent item:

"The following participated in the talks:

"On the Soviet side -- O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.V. Sharapov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; I.A. Rogachev, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium;

"On the Korean side -- (Pak Nam-ki), director of a Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee department; Yi Chong-mok, DPRK first vice foreign minister; (Ten Khi-den), chief of the Foreign Relations Administration (office of the DPRK president); Yi Hwa-son, deputy director of a WPK Central Committee department."

Gromyko, Counterpart Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May in its First Edition on page 4 publishes a TASS report under the heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere," which has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 25 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 1, under the subtitle "Gromyko Talks With Counterpart," revealing the following variation:

First paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...in the Kremlin 24 May with member of... (subbing "24 May" for "today").

Tikhonov Meeting

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May in its First Edition frontpages a TASS report entitled "They Exchanged Opinions," which has been compared with the TASS English report subtitled "Tikhonov Speaks With Officials" published in the 25 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 1, which reveals the following variations:

Page C 1, first paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...in the Kremlin 24 May with member of... (subbing "24 May" for "today");

Page C 2, first paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...and the DPRK.

Present at the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding, were: on the Soviet side -- N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; I.A. Rogachev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; on the Korean side -- Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and chairman of the foreign trade committee; (Pak Nam-ki), chief of a WPK Central Committee department; and (Li Du-rel), plenipotentiary minister-counselor at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR. (adding passage).

Chernenko-Kim Meeting

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May in its First Edition frontpages an unattributed report entitled "Meeting Between K.U. Chernenko and Kim Il-song," which has been compared with the TASS English version subtitled "Chernenko, Kim Il-song Confer" published in the 25 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 3, revealing the following variation:

First paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...of the USSR, had a meeting 25 May with Kim Il-song... (subbing "25 May" for "today").

BAYBAKOV TALKS WITH DPRK TRADE OFFICIAL

PM041320 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, met with Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK State Administrative Council and chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee, 25 May. During a friendly talk, certain questions of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK were discussed.

Taking part in the talk were Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister.

JAPANESE SEND MISSILE PROTEST STATEMENT TO REAGAN

LD050709 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 5 TASS -- A statement of protest against the deployment of nuclear cruise missiles in the ships of the Seventh American Fleet has been sent to U.S. President Reagan. The statement of protest has been signed by more than 20 thousand Japanese, said Hiromichi Umebayashi, the leader of the anti-war organization headquarters against the deployment of Tomahawks.

At the present time a mass sit-in of protest is being held outside the U.S. Naval Yokosuka Base, the biggest in the Far East, and other Pentagon's facilities. Last Sunday alone, rallies and demonstrations against the deployment of Tomahawks with the participation of tens of thousands protestors were held outside them.

JAPANESE OPEN TAX TALKS IN MOSCOW 4 JUN

OW050213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0153 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 5 KYODO -- Japanese and Soviet negotiators opened four-day talks here Monday on avoiding double taxation.

Minoru Tamba, minister at the embassy in Moscow, represents Japan, while the Soviet delegation is led by A.N. Kamenskov, vice minister of finance.

The two countries agreed on the start of the working-level talks between Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Andrey Gromyko last February when Abe visited Moscow to attend a funeral for Yuriy Andropov.

But it is expected that the current Moscow talks would not reach a final accord due to practical problems coming from the social difference between the two countries.

AFGHANISTAN'S PANJSHER VALLEY RETURNING TO NORMAL

LD030358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Boris Savadyan, reports:

The rout of the bandit group in the Panjsher Valley has been a very powerful blow to the designs of the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution and their American sponsors. Now the situation there is returning to normal.

The Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and the Council of Ministers of the republic have adopted a special decision on strengthening the people's authority in the Panjsher. According to this decision, a column of trucks carrying essential goods has been sent into the Panjsher. A government commission has also paid a visit.

Much of the work to bring peaceful life back to the valley is being done by servicemen from the Afghan Army and volunteer detachments. (Mahmoud Rasekh), a student from the construction department of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute, speaks:

[Begin (Rasekh) recording in Dari with superimposed translation] I came here to help the residents of the Panjsher restore the schools, bridges, powerlines, and mosques ruined by the bandits. I know that without our aid the local people were encountering great difficulties. Much suffering had befallen them. At one time the basmachis [Afghan guerrillas] had driven them into the mountains at gunpoint. Conditions there were awful. People were freezing, starving, and sick. Now they can be sure that we will help them all. With my comrades, I am prepared to stay here until the restoration work is completed, until the beautiful Panjsher Valley becomes even more beautiful. [end recording]

BAKHTAR CITED ON CHINESE INTERFERENCE IN DRA

LD050126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1926 GMT 4 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR has put out a commentary on the continuing Chinese interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The agency says that the expansion of the scale of military and propaganda assistance to the so-called Afghan fighters was examined during recent visits by Reagan to the PRC and by Li Xiannian, the PRC president, to Islamabad. In this way, BAKHTAR points out, the Washington-Beijing axis, which is hostile to the Afghan people, has taken very real shape.

During the routing of mercenary gangs in various parts of the country, a large quantity of Chinese-made weapons has fell into the hands of the Afghan revolutionary forces. It is becoming increasingly ovbious, BAKHTAR writes, that by their actions the Chinese hegemonists are really ganging up with the international imperialism and reaction, headed by the United States, in the struggle against democratic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

U.S. SUPPORTING EXTREMISTS IN PUNJAB THROUGH CIA

LD030256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Excerpts] According to reports coming in from India, the situation in the State of Punjab has sharply deteriorated. Extremists have blown up a railroad, set fire to a post office in the town of (Khadur Sahib), and are provoking exchanges of fire with the police.

Curfews have been imposed in many Punjabi towns. At the microphone is international affairs journalist Vladimir Beloshapko with a commentary:

I have often read material in the Western press where the authors see the source of the present tragic events in the Punjab as emanating from feudal times, explaining them as merely problems of mutual relations between Sikh and Hindu religious communities, and complexities of territorial demarcation of Punjab with neighboring states. All of these problems have existed for a long time, but never before have passions over them become heated to such an extent. It is known that the population in the state does not share the separatist slogans of local extremists. This is why the impression has been formed that the terrorists derive strength from external sources. Somebody is putting into their hands the rifles and grenades, thereby inciting tension. Who?

There are no doubts about this in India. Through the smoke and charred ruins from explosions in the Punjab there can clearly be seen the silhouette of the CIA. As was reported by the HINDUSTAN TIMES newspaper, the CIA has established direct contacts with the ringleaders of the separatists, striving to tear the Punjab away from India. In camps inside Pakistani territory, instructors from Langley are intensively training highly qualified fighters for transfer to India. American and Israeli equipment and ammunition is supplied from these camps to the bandits.

Quite recently, U.S. Vice President Bush, during his stay in India, assured New Delhi that the United States favors the unity and territorial integrity of India. Perhaps Bush simply is not au fait with those various affairs in which the CIA is involved in India. Hardly. The matter, as it presents itself, concerns yet another attempt to conceal U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign states with a resounding but empty phrase. And the hypocritical, two-faced style of the Reagan administration manifests itself everywhere in the world. While constantly talking about the security of Western allies, the United States in reality is turning them into its nuclear hostages. Peace-loving rhetoric conceals interference in the affairs of the countries of Central America and preparation for intervention in the Persian Gulf. Finally, with slogans about the struggle against terrorists, it is camouflaging practical support for these terrorists.

But the facts speak clearly. They show that the Reagan administration itself takes care of the most reactionary aggressive, terroristic regimes and organizations throughout the world. Among these American friends are, to judge from everything, the Punjabi separatists.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS HAYDEN'S 29 MAY LUNCHEON SPEECH

PM040955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by Australian Foreign Minister W.G. Hayden at 29 May Moscow luncheon carried under the general heading: "Soviet-Australian Talks"]

[Text] It has been 20 years since the last visit by an Australian foreign minister and 10 years since the Australian prime minister's visit to your country. This is too long. More regular exchanges of visits between the foreign ministers of our two countries are desirable even in ordinary times.

We want to implement the decision taken by Australia's new Labor Government in May 1983 to restore normal relations with the Soviet Union. During our talks, we are examining questions of expanded commercial links which will benefit both our countries and questions of the successful cooperation between us with regard to Antarctica, and also of the expansion of cultural and scientific links.

Moreover, our times cannot be described as ordinary. In the last year I have visited many countries and have sensed the growing concern among leaders of states with different socioeconomic systems about the constantly deteriorating relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. This concern has been especially noticeable over the last few months.

Thus, the Australian foreign minister's visit to Moscow is welltimed not simply because 20 years have passed since the last visit at that level, but also because we are guided by concern for urgent and vitally important problems.

I have come to Moscow to talk about peace. There is no other problem that affects so deeply the future fate of each man, women, and child on our planet. There is no other problem that requires such attention from state leaders. There is no other problem that is so urgent.

Last year I visited Washington. Today I am in Moscow. In both capitals I have the same goal -- to express Australia's concern with preserving peace and stability on earth.

W.G. Hayden went on to state that profound differences exist between the Soviet Union and its allies on the one hand and the United States and the Western association of states on the other. Not to recognize this would be to succumb to illusions, and Australia's Government does not wish to do this.

Describing Australia's relations of alliance with the United States, W.G. Hayden noted that it was clearly stated last year in Washington and subsequently in the Australian Parliament that for his government alliance does not mean subordination. We see the world in our own way and we hold our own views. We adhere to an independent foreign policy within the framework of our alliance and we do not blindly follow anyone.

In the nuclear age the choice if no longer between peace and war. It has turned into a choice between peace and perdition. We must therefore learn to live together, otherwise we will inevitably die together. The main question is how to learn this.

Maybe the first and most important condition of life in the nuclear age is that each of us must accept the legitimacy [zakonomernost] of the other's existence.

We recognize the strength of the Soviet Union's voice in world affairs. We recognize that the Soviet Union, like all states, is entitled to security. We recognize that your view of the world is influenced by the memory of World War II, when 20 million Soviet citizens perished in that war to live and enjoy peace.

We all justly aspire to live and enjoy peace.

It is perhaps difficult to put an end to old disputes and, of course, new disputes will arise. Competition between us will, of course, continue.

W.G. Hayden went on to touch on the problem of human rights in the Western countries' customary manner.

He set out the well-known Western position regarding the nuclear arms talks. Claiming that the United States and the West European states want to reach agreements on curbing the arms race and on disarmament, W.G. Hayden said: I also believe that you want the same thing. This has been demonstrated by our own experience in the past year, when Australia has cooperated positively and constructively with the Soviet Union at international forums on such issues as the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the conclusion of a treaty on the total banning of nuclear tests, and the curbing of the arms race in outer space.

There have certainly been important successes in the past: the treaty on the limitations of ABM defense systems and the treaties on the partial banning of nuclear weapons tests, on strategic arms limitation, and on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, the history of arms limitation talks as a whole is a frantic and maybe unsuccessful race between the diplomatic efforts on the one hand and the rate of growth of new nuclear weapons and technologies on the other.

W.G. Hayden emphasized that fear is not a basis for talks. Fear is a poor counselor.

We reject all doctrines of nuclear war, he went on, and we want nothing to do with them, still less with hopeless attempts to attain nuclear superiority. There can be no victors in a nuclear war. There can only be vanquished.

Courage, not fear, is needed on the part of everyone in order to conduct talks. We urgently need this courage. Any talks must begin with sincere agreement that security can exist for no one in the conditions of a nuclear attack. All the complex, expensive, and vast efforts to ensure security quantitatively or by introducing new technology are ultimately useless. Each side will always be vulnerable to attack by the other.

If agreement can be reached on this concept, then there will emerge a real yardstick for deciding how many weapons and of what kind will be sufficient for real deterrence and for real stability. Without such a fundamental agreement there will be no way to measure what quantity of weapons is sufficient. The arms race will have no limit. Real security will be an eternally receding mirage, and catastrophe an eternally present threat.

Furthermore, the present difficulties in the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear arms must not be allowed to freeze other vitally important spheres of arms control talks. For example, Australia and the Soviet Union share common views regarding the vast importance of next year's conference to review the operation of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. But while being primarily concerned with the problem of nuclear weapons, we must not forget the need to achieve rapid progress in the sphere of curbing the massive growth of conventional weapons and the expenditure on them.

You believe, as we do, in the need for international action on chemical weapons. We consider that your proposals regarding a declaration on not being the first to use force deserve serious examination. If we manage to achieve progress in these spheres, this will improve the climate for talks on the central problem of nuclear weapons.

Forty years ago, the Soviet Union and the United States and their allies, including many Australians, united in the battle against the common enemy -- Nazism. After passing through years filled with blood and horrors, sacrifices and heroism, we won a victory together, a victory which we hoped would bring real peace, a peace that would be more than just the absence of war. Instead, for 40 years now we have been trying to overcome the ebbing and flowing suspicion that has taken the place of our wartime alliance. There is no doubt that we must again unite against the common enemy, an enemy more dangerous than Hitlerite Nazism -- the threat of nuclear annihilation.

We all hope that our legacy to our children will be a world that is better than the one in which we arrived. You and we have different ideas on what kind of world it ought to be. Nevertheless, neither our ideology nor yours can require that we allow our children to be irretrievably deprived of the opportunity to build their own life and their own world.

Peace is the common concern of all people. It is mankind's permanent aspiration to strive for proper human living standards and to live in conditions of peace.

SRV LEADER SCORES BEIJING EXPANSIONISM, U.S. ROLE

PM041255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Readiness for Settlement"]

[Text] Delhi, 27 May -- In an interview with the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, stressed Vietnam's readiness for a peaceful settlement of Southeast Asian problems. He stated that, in pursuing a hostile policy with regard to the national liberation movements and peace-loving and progressive forces, the United States is acting hand in hand with Beijing in encouraging Japan's rearmament, building up arms deliveries to a number of Southeast and South Asian countries, and setting states against each other, thus threatening peace and stability in Asia.

Having held out against the acts of aggression unleashed by the forces of colonialism, imperialism, and hegemonism, Pham Von Dong noted, the Southeast Asian countries are now seeking peace above all. They resolutely oppose Beijing's expansionism and hegemony and the policy of U.S. imperialism, which now presents the main threat to peace and stability in the region. The states of Indochina constantly seek a settlement of the tense situation in Southeast Asia, including questions connected with the situation surrounding Kampuchea, on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and the elimination of outside intervention.

The SRV head of government said that the Indochina countries are in favor of convening a conference of interested states to achieve an all-embracing settlement of Southeast Asia's problems and in favor of talks aimed at a partial solution of Southeast Asia's problems. The main obstacle now to holding such a conference aimed at easing tension in Southeast Asia is the refusal of Beijing and Bangkok to halt their hostile policy vis-a-vis the Indochina countries.

SRV ISSUES MEMORANDUM ON PRC PROVOCATIONS

LD041615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] Hanoi, June 4 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam released a memorandum today condemning the escalation of China's provocative actions on the border with Vietnam and exposing Beijing's hostile policy towards the SRV.

The provocations on the border with the SRV, which have been perpetrated since last April according to the memorandum, are the most serious armed actions of the Chinese since the February 1979 aggression. They represent a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. The artillery shelling of Ha Tuyen, Quang Ninh, Coa Bang, and Lang Son Provinces have been especially damaging. There are casualties among the civilian population and much damage was done to property. Chinese soldiers have been staging armed raids into Vietnamese territory with the aim of capturing its separate parts, specifically in Ha Tuyen and Lang Son Provinces.

The peoples of Vietnam and China have long since been bound by relations of friendship. The present sharp aggravation of Vietnamese-Chinese relations, the memorandum of the SRV Foreign Ministry says, stems from the expansionist, hegemonistic policy of Beijing's ruling circles.

The government and the people of the SRV are sincerely striving to settle all matters of bilateral relations with China through peaceful negotiations. At the same time, the memorandum stresses, the Vietnamese people are fully resolved to repulse any aggressive intrigues. They demand that Beijing cease hostile actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, withdraw the Chinese troops from the unlawfully occupied parts of Vietnamese territory, and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV.

REPORTAGE ON TALKS BETWEEN CHERNENKO, CEAUSESCU

PM051115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin 4 June between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Commitee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Comrade Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Ryzhov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and Comrade Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Taking part on the Romanian side were: C. Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government; E. Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government; and Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the republic.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko informed the Romanian comrades about progress in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, noting the importance of measures to heighten the efficiency of the economy, improve the management system, and further raise the people's well-being.

Nicolae Ceausescu told of the working people of Romania's implementation of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and National Conference, of the preparations for an auspicious date -- the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke -- and for the 13th RCP Congress, which will be held this year.

During the talks, the basic directions of the further development and deepening of bonds between the CPSU and the RCP, and between the USSR and Romania, were discussed. In this context, note was taken of the significance of the 7 July 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Coorperation and Mutual Assistance, and of the 24 November 1976 joint Soviet-Romanian statement. Resolve was expressed to continue applying tireless efforts to strengthening alliance relationships, extending all-around, mutually beneficial economic and scientific and technical cooperation, and perfecting its forms and methods.

The striving to activate links in the political, ideological, cultural, and other spheres was reaffirmed. The talks' participants stressed the great significance of the coming economic conference of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level.

During an examination of topical internatnional problems, concern was expressed at the further exacerbation of the world situation. It was noted that the main source of the increased tension is the policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, first and foremost the United States, aimed at attaining military superiority and disrupting the established approximate military-strategic equilibrium.

In this connection, attention was drawn to the need to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and to reinforce the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact fraternal states. The conviction was expressed that the restoration of the situation that existed before the start of deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would open up a real way toward nuclear arms negotiations on the basis of observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

The talks were conducted in a business-like and comradely atmosphere, in an atmosphere of friendship and frankness.

Also present at the talks on the Soviet side were Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Romania; Sharapov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kiselev, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Aristov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Loginov, head of a USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department. On the Romanian side, T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR; C. Mitea, advisor to the general secretary of the RCP and the president of Romania; I. Matei, deputy head of an RCP Central Committee department; C. Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and R. Neagu, head of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs department.

Chernenko Presents Award

PS051109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Second Edition pp 1,3

[General heading: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with the Order of the October Revolution today in the Kremlin.

Present at the award ceremony were Comrades Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and other officials. The Romanian comrades accompanying Nicolae Ceausescu were present.

Comrade Chernenko spoke at the award ceremony. He said:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu! Comrades! I have a distinguished and pleasant mission to fulfill. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for his services to the development of Soviet-Romanian relations and in connection with his 65th birthday.

In presenting this high award, the Order of the October Revolution, to you today, I would like to point out that it symbolizes our good [dobryye] feelings for you and our profound respect for the Romanian Communist Party and for the entire fraternal Romanian people, our comrades-in-arms in the joint struggle for continuing the cause of the Great October and the construction of a socialist and communist society and for the safeguarding of lasting peace on earth.

Soviet people think highly of the achievements of their Romanian friends and wish them new achievements.

We will continue to do everything to ensure that relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation and ties of alliance between our parties, countries, and peoples grow stronger and develop on the basis of the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the good of socialism and the cause of peace. Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, accept our cordial congratulations in connection with the high award.

Comrade Ceausescu spoke in reply.

The leaders of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state as well as the Romanian comrades warmly congratulated Comrade Ceausescu on the presentation of the high Soviet award. They wished him new successes in his party and state activity on behalf of the further development of ties between the two parties and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Romanian peoples for the good of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Ceausescu Acceptance Speech

PM051257 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report on speech delivered 4 June in the Kremlin by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, on his presentation with the Order of the October Revolution under the general heading: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chernenko!

Esteemed Comrades!

I should like to warmly thank you for the presentation of the lofty award -- the Order of the October Revolution -- bestowed on me by the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet Presidium on my 65th birthday for my contribution to the strengthening of Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. At the same time, I want to express my heartfelt thanks to Comrade K.U. Chernenko for his friendly words and assessment addressed to me, to the party, and the Romanian people.

I believe that all this is an expression of the good relations, feelings, and respect which the Romanian and Soviet peoples have for each other and, at the same time, an assessment of my work in the service of the cause of Romania's socialist building and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, and between our countries' peoples. We highly assess our relations with the Soviet Union, our great neighbor and friend.

I want to assure you, dear comrades, that socialist Romania, the RCP and, along with our entire party and people, I personally, will continue to do everything for the constant strengthening of Romanian-Soviet cooperation and collaboration bilaterally, within the CEMA framework, and in the international arena. We will ensure that, through our joint efforts, Romanian-Soviet relations, which have long-standing, ancient historical traditions of good-neighborliness and the joint struggle for freedom, progress, and socialism, develop increasingly strongly in the interests and for the benefit of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

In conclusion, I would once more like to thank the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet Presidium, and you personally, Comrade Chernenko, for the award presented to me and for your congratulations.

At the same time I want to wish you and the entire party and state leadership of the Soviet Union, the Communists, and all Soviet people new, increasingly great achievements on the path of creating socialism and communism, prosperity, and peace, and for the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries.

Kremlin Dinner

LD041524 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet held a dinner in the Kremlin today in honour of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other Soviet leaders.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1500 GMT on 5 June reports the following Soviet officials attended the dinner: "Comrades Konstantin Chernenko, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Grigoriy Romanov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Viktor Chebrikov, Ivan Kapitonov, Yegor Ligachev, Konstantin Rusakov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, vice presidents of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials."]

Konstantin Chernenko and Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged speeches at the dinner.

Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in Moscow today for a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Chernenko Dinner Speech

PM051110 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 June 84 Second Edition p 3

[General heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Chernenko made a speech at the dinner.

Konstantin Chernenko's speech

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu,

Esteemed comrades, friends,

Permit me on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to once again greet the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and all the Romanian comrades who are present here.

Your visit to the Soviet Union is taking place on the eve of a remarkable event. Soon falling due is the 40th anniversary of the memorable day in 1944 when the military-fascist dictatorship in Romania was overthrown as a result of the victorious offensive of the Soviet Army and the armed uprising of patriotic forces in Romania, and the road to a new bright life was opened before the Romanian people.

In the post-war years, guided by the Communist Party, the Romanian working people turned their country from a backward and agrarian one into a socialist state with a multi-faceted developing economy. This evokes a feeling of deep satisfaction in us.

Soviet-Romanian cooperation -- and I think I will express the common view -- is developing in a stable manner. It has a good foundation: the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Romania, the joint Soviet-Romanian statement of 1976, the accords reached as a result of the meetings of the party and state leaders of our countries. There is no doubt that our present meeting also, will impart a new impetus to it.

It can be definitely said that today's talks have demonstrated that we still have quite a few possibilities for the further development of a Soviet-Romanian relations in the political, ideological, economic, cultural, and other fields.

We expect tangible results from the forthcoming economic summit meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member-countries. At it we will have to outline the road of the further deepening of socialist economic integration, of building up the economic potential of CEMA members.

The socialist countries have to fulfill their peaceful, creative plans in a complex, tense international situation. The fault for whipping up this tension lies with the ruling circles of the United States, which have set themselves the aim of running the world. They stubbornly pursue the course of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and socialist states, and are accelerating the fulfillment of large-scale programs of producing ever new types of arms, first of all nuclear ones. The United States wants to turn outer space into an arena of military confrontation as well.

The military threat grows ever more in connection with the continued deployment in Western Europe of American first-strike nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union as well as at other socialist countries.

Under these conditions, the Soviet Union, together with its allies, is compelled to take the necessary measures of reply. As we have repeatedly said, the United States and NATO will not succeed in destroying the military balance of forces and achieving military superiority over the world of socialism. The security of the Soviet Union, of our friends, will be ensured reliably, under any circumstances.

NATO propaganda has now put into circulation the thesis that the Soviet Union supposedly is to blame for the absence of talks on nuclear issues. It appears that Washington and those in Western Europe who follow in its wake needed this invention to conceal the true situation from the peoples. And this situation is that the Geneva talks were thwarted and the entire process of talks on nuclear arms disorganized by the policy of American ruling circles, which have decided to tip the military balance in their favor and to create on West European territory a bridgehead for launching aggression against socialist states.

But the peoples see what the appearance of new American missiles in Europe has brought about. Washington did not obtain any military strategic gains and will not obtain any. However, a growth of the level of nuclear confrontation did happen. The danger of the outbreak of nuclear catastrophe has grown and continues to grow with the appearance of every new American missile there. As to the security of the United States itself, it has not been strengthened but has decreased. However, they in Washington do not want to speak the truth, and pretend as if nothing special is happening. They lack the courage to admit that the nuclear danger is growing, and that it is growing for all.

The Soviet Union is resolutely against further advancing along this road. The arms race, whipping up the balance of fear -- this is not our choice. We are emphatically for pressing for a reduction of the military confrontation, for the attainment of accords on this score in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Sometimes it is said: Would it not be better to ignore the American missiles in Western Europe and sit down at the negotiating table? This appears to sound all right. But still one cannot accept such a position. What sort of talks would these be? In fact, the topic at them would be not the reduction of arms, but the "rearmament" of NATO -- how many American missiles and where they should be deployed in Western Europe. The possibility of reducing strategic arms would remain blocked as well. For under conditions when the channel for the building up of American forward-based nuclear weapons along the perimeter of socialist countries remains open, it would be at least imprudent -- from the point of view of the security of the socialist community -- to reduce one's own armaments. In short, talks under conditions of the deployment of American missiles would only generate an illusion of security in people and would give a free hand to the exponents of the arms race.

However, there exists a road to create proper conditions for constructive talks. What is needed for this? It is necessary to remove the direct threat to peace that originated with the appearance of American missiles on European soil. It is necessary to discard the claims to superiority that to this day cloud the heads of American politicians and which manifested themselves so patently in the proposals of the United States at the Geneva talks.

As to the Soviet Union, we are not seeking superiority for ourselves. And were we to see signs of genuine interest on the American side in achieving mutually acceptable solutions, we would not be found wanting.

To the militaristic course of the United States and NATO, the Soviet Union and the other member-countries of the Warsaw Pact propose the broad program of concrete peace initiatives directed at improving the situation in Europe and in the whole world.

This program is the fruit of the collective efforts of the fraternal countries. It is a constructive basis for the attainment of mutually acceptable accords leading to saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

The recent message to NATO countries calling on them to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on maintenance of peaceful relations is patent evidence of the peaceloving strivings of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The West is maintaining silence so far, although the conclusion of such a treaty would be a measure of tremendous political significance and would facilitate a sharp turn for the better in international relations. In Stockholm, the USSR, together with its allies, has come out with proposals called upon to facilitate the strengthening of trust, to ensure European and international security.

The governments of the NATO countries have other far-reaching proposals before them, including those on ridding Europe of chemical weapons and on not raising and reducing military spending. Here, too, we have not yet had any comprehensible response from the NATO countries. Moreover, Washington demands that its allies spend more and more on war preparations.

Particular importance is attached in the present-day international situation to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries in every way on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and their even closer cooperation on the world scene.

The defensive alliance of socialist countries, the Warsaw Treaty Organization, is dependably serving the interests of strengthening peace. Practice is convincingly demonstrating that that alliance has been firmly protecting for almost 30 years now the historical achievements of our peoples and the peoples of other allied countries and exerting an auspicious influence on world developments. It should be cared for and strengthened.

In conclusion, I would like to express the confidence that your visit to Moscow and the talks between us will contribute toward stronger friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Allow me to raise a toast:

To the health of Comrade Ceausescu and other Romanian leaders!

To the flourishing of the fraternal Romanian people!

To the cohesion of the CPSU and the Romanian Communist Party, of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the struggle for the cause of peace and communism!

Ceausescu Speaks at Dinner

LD041814 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The present working visit to the USSR, the arrangements achieved will be of special significance in the consolidation of friendship and Romanian-Soviet cooperation, said General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu. He spoke at a dinner given in his honour in the Kremlin today.

During today's talks we have arrived at general conclusions about bringing to a higher plane the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres, identifying ever wider opportunities that our countries have, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed.

Romania acts consistently to promote cooperation in the CMEA framework and holds that the coming summit meeting of its member-countries will result in the improvement of the activity in this sphere, the speaker said.

The Romanian leader noted that his country is also for the strengthening of cooperation with the socialist countries, Warsaw Treaty members, in the struggle for peace, disarmament, security and detente in Europe and the whole world.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that an unprecedented tension developed in international affairs of late as a result of the imperialist policy of power and diktat, of interference in internal affairs of other states. The arms race, above all, nuclear arms race, intensified particularly. It can be said that never since the day of the ending of the Second World War was the international situation as acute as now, he went on. This is why we hold that the cardinal question nowadays is the curbing of the arms race, transition to disarmament and above all, to nuclear disarmament, ensuring of world peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed special concern over the situation that has developed in the European Continent as a result of the commencement of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries and the commencement of the adoption by the Soviet Union of announced reply measures following that.

We hold, the Romanian leader said, that everything necessary must be done for the undelayed resumption of the Soviet-American talks to achieve agreement leading to complete removal of medium-range missiles and then all other nuclear armaments in Europe and the whole world.

We declare for the turning of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases, Nicolae Ceausescu said. We support the creation of such nuclear-free zones in other areas of Europe and the whole world.

Romania firmly declares for peaceful settlement of problems in the Middle East through talks, for the convocation of an international conference for the purposes of achieving universal, durable and just peace in the area, he stressed. Romania declares in the same spirit for the ending of the war between Iran and Iraq and for the solution of problems existing between these countries through talks.

Bucharest: 'Friendship, Frankness' Prevail

AU041559 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held talks today in Moscow.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and frankness [sinceritate].

AGERPRES: 'Warm, Comradely Atmosphere'

AU041659 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 4/6/1984 -- An interview took place at the Kremlin on June 4 between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

During the talk which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere opinions were exchanged on questions related to the further development and deepening of the friendly relations and manysided cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Gromyko Sees Ceausescu Off

LD041637 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Moscow for Bucharest tonight.

He was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR, Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Ceausescu Career Outlined

PM051246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Regarding the Visit to the USSR of Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrives in Moscow 4 June on a working visit.

N. Ceausescu was born 26 January 1918 into a peasant family in the village of Scornicesti in Olt County.

He joined the revolutionary workers movement in Romania as a youth. In 1933 he joined the Union of Communist Youth [UTC], and in the same year was admitted to the RCP. In 1939-1940, N. Ceausescu was a member of the Central Commission on Work Among Young People under the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the UTC Central Committee. In 1940 he was arrested by the military fascist regime and was held in jails and a concentration camp until 1944.

After Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, N. Ceausescu fulfilled the functions of secretary of the UTC Central Committee. At the RCP National Conference in 1945, he was elected a candidate member of the party's Central Committee, and a member of the Central Committee at the 6th RCP Congress in 1948. In 1950-1954, N. Ceausescu was Romanian deputy minister of national defense. In 1954 he was elected a candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and at the 7th (1955) and 8th (1960) RCP Congresses, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

In March 1965, N. Ceausescu was elected first secretary, and at the 9th RCP Congress in the same year was elected general secretary of the RCP Central Committee. Since August 1969 he has been general secretary of the RCP. Since 1967, N. Ceausescu has been chairman of the Romanian State Council, since 1968 chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, since 1969 chairman of the Defense Council and supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and since 1973 chairman of the Romanian Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development. Since March 1974 he has been president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

N. Ceausescu is a three-time Hero of the Socialist Republic of Romania and a Hero of Socialist Labor of Romania. He has been awarded the Orders of Lenin and the October Revolution.

N. Ceausescu has repeatedly visited the Soviet Union, including as the head of RCP delegations to CPSU congresses.

Soviet people hail the visit of N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, to the USSR and express confidence that it will promote the further development and strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples in the interests of peace and socialism.

FURTHER REPORTS ON BULGARIAN EXHIBITION

Tikhonov Address

PM041050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered 1 June at opening of Bulgarian national exhibition by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, under the general heading: "Socialist Internationalism in Action"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov's Speech

We have gathered here today, he said, for the opening of the national exhibition which our Bulgarian friends are mounting.

It gives us great satisfaction that Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, is taking part in this ceremonial opening.

On instructions from our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government and from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, allow me to warmly and cordially welcome Comrade Todor Zhivkov, that great, long-standing friend of the Soviet Union, and the Bulgarian comrades who have come with him.

We express the deepest thanks to the Bulgarian workers and specialists and all those who have invested their labor and skill, love and talent in creating this remarkable exhibition.

Special political importance and, it may be said, a festive ring are imparted to today's event by the fact that it is taking place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The exhibition will undoubtedly be an impressive panorama of the successes achieved by the fraternal Bulgarian people in the period since 9 September 1944.

On the socialist path of development, Bulgaria has been transformed into a state with a dynamic economy, modern industry, efficient agriculture, great scientific and technical potential, and rich culture. And all this belongs to the people, who have become the creators of their own historical destiny.

The achievements of people's Bulgaria are the fruits of the extensive creative work performed by its working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, who are building a developed socialist society under the tested leadership of their vanguard -- the BCP. The exhibition will enable Soviet people to once again, as it were, touch the lives of the industrious Bulgarian people and their glorious labor achievements and to feel more deeply the fraternal country's advance.

The Bulgarian working people's successes are close and dear to us Soviet people. That is natural -- after all, our peoples are brothers, they think alike and are fellow fighters in the common struggle for social progress and peace on earth.

The indestructible alliance between the CPSU and the BCP is the motive force of the steady development and consolidation of all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria at all stages. In the fact that our fraternal parties are consistently guided by the great principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are struggling for the same goals, we see an unshakable guarantee and reliable basis for the further intensification of our relations both today and in years to come.

This has been verified by historical experience and confirmed by the practice of the 4 decades that have elapsed since the first day that the people's system was established in Bulgaria.

Today it is hard to find a sphere in which the Soviet Union and Bulgaria do not collaborate. Party work, state and economic building, science and culture, foreign policy activity -- we are cooperating most closely on all these points.

Soviet-Bulgarian economic ties are being consistently intensified and improved. They are characterized by breadth and dynamism and the constant quest for new, increasingly progressive forms capable of producing the greatest effect.

The implementation of the general scheme for specialization and sharing in material production between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria for the period through 1990 and the sectorial programs drafted on its basis play an important part in raising our national economic ties to a qualitatively new level.

The volume of reciprocal trade is increasing with every passing year and in the current 5-year plan it will total over R40 billion, which is almost 50 percent more than the level reached in the previous 5 years.

Many types of machine-building and electronic output, industrial robots, hoisting and transport machinery, and equipment for the agro-industrial complex produced in Bulgaria are well known in the Soviet Union and in other countries. Bulgarian foodstuffs and consumer goods are in demand.

Our Bulgarian friends are taking part in the construction of many national economic projects on the territory of the USSR and are working at timber procurement facilities in the Komi ASSR.

Soviet people are proud that many leading Bulgarian enterprises have been constructed with the USSR's aid and are working with modern equipment. The Balkans' first atomic power station, the Kozloduy, with a reactor of 1 million kilowatts, constructed through the joint efforts of Bulgarian and Soviet workers and specialists, has become a graphic symbol of our friendship. This was the first 1 million-kilowatt station to be constructed abroad with the Soviet Union's assistance. An agreement was recently signed on our cooperation in constructing a new atomic power station, the Belene.

Our peoples rightly call the jointly constructed Ilichevsk-Varna sea rail ferry a bridge of friendship across the Black Sea.

Our countries' economic cooperation is becoming increasingly multifaceted and close. Today not only many ministries and departments are cooperating directly but links are being established between Soviet and Bulgarian labor collectives and the exchange of leading production experience directly at work places is expanding. All this is socialist internationalism in action, an inexhaustible source of vitality and strength for Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

Our close cooperation is simultaneously our common contribution to the consolidation of the entire socialist community. The fraternal socialist countries are now entering a crucial new period. On the agenda is the drafting of a joint strategy for economic development, the intensification of the international socialist division of labor, the further pooling of efforts in key sectors of scientific and technical progress, and the all-around development of socialist economic integration. The optimum ways of resolving these urgent problems will be the topic of discussion at the CEMA countries' forthcoming economic summit conference.

Today the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries are having to resolve their constructive tasks in the sharply aggravated international situation. We are now encountering particularly fierce attempts by the most aggressive imperialist circles to go onto the offensive against the socialist world. Under these conditions, the importance of our unity and the enhanced efficiency of our foreign policy collaboration is increasingly growing.

Achieving the elimination of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and a turn toward a fundamental normalization of the political climate in our world -- that is the main task which the socialist countries are now setting themselves. We will spare neither effort nor energy to resolve it.

On this main foreign policy point of the CPSU and BCP, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria act side by side and stand firmly on common positions. We are united with our Bulgarian friends on all topical international problems, and together we are defending the cause of peace, and that means the future of all mankind. We are firmly convinced that peace, not war, will prevail on our planet.

There is no doubt that the Bulgarian national jubilee exhibition that is being opened will arouse great interest among Soviet people and promote the further intensification of relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

I wish great successes to the exhibition's organizers and to all the Bulgarian comrades who are to work on it.

On behalf of our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government, I should like to convey to the Bulgarian working people sincere wishes for new achievements in implementing the decisions of the 12th PCB Congress and in building a developed socialist society and to wish the fraternal Bulgarian people happiness and prosperity.

Summary of Exhibition Events

PM041100 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 June in its First Edition publishes on pages 1 and 4 a TASS report under the general heading "Socialist Internationalism in Action" on the opening of the Bulgarian national exhibition in Moscow 1 June. The report contains versions of the speeches delivered at the opening by Tikhonov and Zhivkov and goes on to state:

"The speeches delivered by N.A. Tikhonov and T. Zhivkov were greeted with applause.

"T. Zhivkov declared the exhibition open. The state anthems of Bulgaria and the USSR were played.

"There was a tour of the exhibition. The thousands of exhibits convincingly attest to the fraternal country's great successes in all spheres of the economy, science, and culture, and to Bulgaria's fruitful, strengthening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

"After touring the exhibition, N.A. Tikhonov left an inscription in the honored visitors book noting that the exhibition convincingly demonstrates the tremendous successes of the industrious Bulgarian people in building a new society. Bulgaria is a graphic example of what can be achieved by a country that has embarked on the path of building socialism and communism, and this is demonstrated very well at the exhibition.

"N.A. Tikhonov expressed the certainty that the Bulgarian national exhibition in Moscow will promote the further consolidation of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our peoples and he wished the Bulgarian friends new successes in developing the economy and culture and fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

"The exhibition graphically reflects the successes of the fraternal country and its people in developing industry and agriculture over the years of the people's power. During the viewing the guests saw electronic articles, sophisticated machine building equipment, machine tools and units, light industry goods, and agricultural output.

"These impressive achievements are the result of the fruitful work of the Bulgarian people, who are confidently marching under the BCP's leadership along the path toward building socialism and strengthening indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation with the USSR. The exhibition is a graphic, convincing testimony to the large-scale achievements of the people's Bulgaria."

MARCHUK AT BULGARIAN CULTURE DAY RECEPTION

PM041022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Festival"]

[Text] D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception 23 May to mark the Day of the Slavonic Letters and Bulgarian Education and Culture.

It was attended by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, representatives of public organizations, scientific and cultural figures, and journalists.

Also present were A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and a delegation of the BCP's Sofia City Committee headed by G. Georgiev, first secretary of the party city committee.

CONTINUING REPORTS ON REAGAN'S WEST EUROPE VISIT

Speech to Irish Parliament

LD042001 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Observer Anatoliy Gan commentary]

[Text] Shortly before President Reagan departed to the Irish Republic, American propaganda announced that his visit will be a sentimental journey to the homeland of his ancestors. Alas, it has not worked out this way. Mr Reagan's visit to the Irish Republic went ahead amidst mass protests and demonstrations. According to THE SUNDAY TIMES, the visit has not proved as successful as those who organized it planned. In the United States some White House officials express fears that the ceremonies in Galway, Dublin, and Ballyporeen, where the presidential ancestors supposedly lived, would be marred by thousands of demonstrators who will take to the streets to register their protest against American foreign policy and aggressive moves in Central America.

A leaflet distributed by dozens of Irish organizations shows Mr Reagan as a traveling businessman, holding a suitcase in one hand and a bomb in the other. The presidential visit was planned not only as a pompous election show, designed to engage the emotions of the 40 million Irish-Americans, but also as a kind of political platform from which the President could once again declare that he wants peace. The American press said bluntly that President Reagan's address to the Irish Parliament would be the highlight of his stay in Europe.

But that advertisement remained a mere advertisement. His speech in the Irish Parliament contains no indications that he really wants to work for less tension and diffuse the extremely dangerous and extremely exacerbated world situation, and that situation is a result of the openly militaristic policies of the Reagan administration.

In his speech, Mr Reagan completely ignored the demands of thousands of demonstrators that the nuclear war menace be removed and that he change his Central American policies. Mr Reagan declared that he is supposedly prepared to halt and even reverse the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe as an outcome of a verifiable and equitable agreement but, he added, for such an outcome to be possible we need to have the Soviets return to the bargaining table. The American President is fully aware of the firm Soviet stand on the issue. This country is for honest, equitable and constructive talks. If the United States wants to take that path, it must first remove the threat to the security of Europe and the entire world posed by the arrival of the American missiles in Europe. The Soviet leader is on record as saying that this country emphasizes the need to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of American missiles but for the sake of its prestige. [sentence as heard] Far from it. This country does not want the war threat to go on rearing its head and growing in Europe or any other part of the world. In other words, Moscow proceeds from the interests of peace.

Mr Reagan's visit to Ireland and his speech in the Irish Parliament have shown that he pursues other goals. Mr Reagan's Irish platform and his ostensibly peaceable rhetoric are no better than other platforms from where he has delivered such rhetoric, writes in conclusion our observer Anatoliy Gan.

Representatives Walk Out

LD042317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1926 GMT 4 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] In the first edition of our review, we showed you a video report from Dublin on a mass protest demonstration by the Irish public against the visit of the U.S. President to that country. This evening we have received another video report from Dublin. Evidently the universal indignation at the policy of the high-ranking visitor from Washington has spilled over into the Irish Parliament. But see for yourselves: [Video shows noisy scenes in a debating chamber. One man is seen standing, addressing those around him. He bows and walks out past a television camera. Two men sitting next to him do the same. Photographers take pictures of the incident].

Reagan was speaking from the podium of the Parliament. However the noise in the chamber simply would not subside. As a gesture of protest, some members of the Irish Parliament walked out.

Irish Protest Demonstrations

LD041424 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Dublin June 4 TASS -- Protest actions against the adventuristic policy of Washington in the international arena, against the gross interference of the U.S. in the affairs of peoples of Central America and other parts of the world have acquired the proportions of a nationwide campaign in Ireland in connection with the visit there of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Over 15,000 people took to the streets of Dublin last Sunday to express resolute protest against Washington's policy of whipping up the arms race and supporting repressive regimes in many areas of the planet. Demonstrators thronged all the streets and side-streets adjacent to the Dublin castle where a banquet was given in honour of Reagan's visit. "Reagan, get out of Ireland", "Take 'Pershing' and cruise missiles away from Europe", "Hands off Latin America", "Ireland is not for sale", chanted the demonstrators.

Representatives of all the generations, of various political and religious organizations marched shoulder to shoulder in the columns of demonstrators, for they were united by the feeling of concern over the destiny of the world.

Protest demonstrations were organized along the whole of Reagan's route. Despite police cordons, several hundred people held a protest demonstration against the foreign policy pursued by the Reagan administration even in village of Ballyporeen where the organizers of the trip staged an electoral show in a true Hollywood style because Reagan's ancestors had lived there. Participants in the demonstration denounced the policy of supporting the repressive regimes and grossly interfering in the internal affairs of the peoples of that region, which is carried on by the U.S. in Central America.

Arrival in London

LD042034 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] London June 4 TASS -- President of the United States Ronald Reagan arrived in the British capital today. He will hold talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and will take part at the end of the week in the conference of the leaders of seven major capitalist powers that opens here.

The agenda of the talks between Reagan and Thatcher has not been officially announced but according to press reports they will discuss East-West relations, NATO's plans for the further deployment of U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in the European territory, the situation in various areas of the world where the United States is now stepping up military and economic expansion, specifically in Central America, in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area.

Reagan's arrival in the British capital has been met with strong demonstrations of the British public against Washington's militarism, against its aggressive policy in Central America.

MITTERRAND TO VISIT SECOND HALF OF JUNE

LD041454 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic will pay a visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of this month at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

SOVIET-FRENCH POWER ENGINEERING TALKS OPEN

LD042312 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The third meeting of the Soviet-French working group on cooperation in power engineering opened here today. The participants in the meeting are to sum up the results of cooperation in the past period and to outline the programme of joint work in various spheres of power engineering.

Soviet-French contacts in power engineering have been developed further in the past two years. Delegations of specialists were exhanged. Business ties were established with a number of French firms.

A broad range of problems came to light in the years of the activity of the Soviet-French working group formed in 1979. Specialists of the two countries work jointly to solve those problems which include construction and maintenance of thermal and hydropower stations, running of interconnected power systems, the use of renewable energy sources, long-distance transmission of electricity, rational use of power.

Certain experience has also been accumulated in the sphere of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and France. Soviet organizations participate jointly with the French firm "Alsthom Atlantique" in a consortium for the construction of a thermal power station in Greece, concluded a contract with "Schulberger" under which fixtures for atomic power stations to a sum of six million roubles are to be supplied to the USSR. Talks are now under way to purchase from France equipment for the repair of energized electric transmission lines, agreement was achieved on the participation of the firm "Profele" in the reconstruction of a line of formed sections at a Soviet plant.

During the stay in the USSR a delegation of French specialists taking part in the third meeting of the working group will familiarize itself with the course of the construction of the Inguri Hydropower Station in the Caucasus and will see a number of power-generating facilities in the Ukraine.

TALKS HELD WITH FRENCH, FINNISH BANKERS

Arkhipov Receives Frenchman

PM040959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Ties Expanding"]

[Text] On 23 May, I.V. Arkhipov received R. Thomas, president of the Banque Nationale de Paris, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Gosbank.

In the course of businesslike talks, in which V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board, and C. Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR, participated, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-French currency, financial, trade, and economic cooperation of interest to both sides.

Finnish Banker Received

PM41111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 22 May, V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR Gosbank, received R. Kullberg, chairman of the board of the Bank of Finland, who is in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Gosbank.

On 23 May V.S. Alkhimov received R. Thomas, president of the Banque Nationale de Paris, one of France's leading commercial banks, who is in the USSR in connection with the 10th anniversary of the opening of the bank's Moscow office.

Issues of further developing Soviet-French trade, economic, foreign exchange, and financial cooperation were discussed.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON FRENCH-WEST GERMAN SUMMIT

PM050759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Commentator's Column": "Solidarity From Necessity"]

[Text] Near Paris, at Rambouillet, his out-of-town residence, French President F. Mitterrand had a meeting with FRG Chancellor H. Kohl. And although the meeting lasted only a few hours, the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER called it "the most important of the West's political conference this week."

The concrete results of the Rambouillet meeting could not help but attract press attention. During the meeting, France and the FRG took new steps toward extending their cooperation in the joint development of the latest armaments. An agreement was signed on commencing production of more than 400 "second generation" antitank helicopters, a decision was adopted on creating a bilateral group for the joint launching of satellites for military purposes, and other arms programs were discussed.

Journalists displayed great interest in the issues discussed at Rambouillet, about which only very meager information was released after the meeting. It is known that Kohl and Mitterrand touched on the subject of the program proposed by the French president for creating a "political superstructure" within the framework of the Common Market, as well as plans for reanimating the Western European Union, a military-political alliance of France, the FRG, Britain, Italy, and the Benelux countries. The fact that this issue was bypassed in the concluding speeches indicates that Bonn and Paris have not yet reached final agreement here.

As the press reported, the meeting assigned an important place to the problem of preparing for the conference of representatives of the world's seven leading capitalist countries to be held in London 7-9 June. The newspaper wrote that in anticipation of another attempt by Reagan to impose unconditional subordination to Washington's militarist, anti-Soviet line on his partners at the meeting, Mitterrand and Kohl would like to eleborate tactics enabling them to save face and secure formulations in London which can be passed off as evidence of the Western desire to smooth over relations with the East.

But even this proved difficult, an example being the incident at the NATO Council session which ended on Thursday, where U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz delivered a sharp reprimand to FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, who tried to append references to the positive side of the detente policy to the text of the session's communique.

The president and the chancellor did not say what they intend to propose in London on this score, confining themselves to announcing that they intend to come out against economic pressure from the United States. But, as life shows, even timid attempts by the U.S. allies to appeal to common sense generally meet with a sharp rebuff from Washington. This is "Atlantic solidarity" in practice.

NETHERLANDS NOT TO DEPLOY CRUISE MISSILES

PM041406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Netherlanders Against Missiles"]

[Text] The Hague -- The Netherlands Government has adopted a decision not to deploy 48 cruise missiles in the country at present, as planned by Washington and the NATO leadership. This decision will be effective until the beginning of 1988 and must be approved by parliament. It is the result of a compromise between the Christian Democrats and the right-wing liberals, who make up the ruling majority, reflecting the right-wing forces' inability to make the Netherlands consent to the commencement of new medium-range missile deployment here.

It had been supposed that the government would have to announce its decision on whether or not the deployment of cruise missiles would begin in the Netherlands in 1986 before the middle of June, when the parliament here is dissolved for summer vacation. However, the very extensive demonstrations by the local public against the new missiles placed R. Lubbers' cabinet in a very delicate position. On the one hand, acceptance of the American missiles threatened to provoke a storm of indignation in the country and would hardly receive parliament's approval. Even government figures admitted that they would not succeed in gathering the necessary number of deputies' votes to approve the decision to deploy all the first-strike missiles here. On the other hand, the right-wing liberals, who are included in the government and who favor the Tomahawks' acceptance by the Netherlands, were threatening to quit the coalition cabinet unless the Christian Democrats agreed to the planned missile deployment.

At the same time, the United States and its closest NATO partners were daily stepping up pressure on the Netherlands. The Dutch representatives were subjected to unprecedented pressure at the May series of sessions of the North Atlantic bloc's military organs in Brussels and at the recent NATO Council session in Washington. They were required to give their consent as quickly as possible. Attempts were made here to get the Netherlands to accept all 48 Tomahawks.

This compromise plan makes the number of Tomahawks to be deployed dependent on the results of the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear arms, if these talks are resumed by 1988.

The Netherlands' postponement of the start of cruise missile deployment reflects the broad scope and influence of the public antiwar movement in this country. These days thousands of people are blockading the Woensdrecht military base, where the Tomahawks' deployment is planned. Hundreds of thousands of Netherlanders participated in the recent week of action against missiles.

The new deferment will undoubtedly cause acute displeasure in NATO, where the Netherlands is already being accused out loud of undermining "Atlantic solidarity." The decision of R. Lubbers' cabinet will also have a definite impact on the stance of Belgium, which also has not yet given its final consent to the deployment of 48 medium-range missiles on its land.

At the same time, the right-centrist cabinet has refused to heed the clearly expressed will of the majority of the Dutch population and to say a final "No" to the cruise missiles. This has demonstrated the hopes of certain forces to ultimately drag this country into the missile trap and to make the Dutch yield to the blandishments of Washington and NATO. Thus, the missile problem remains the focus of a political struggle in the Netherlands.

Demonstrations Against Missiles

LD050633 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] The Hague June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Pivovarov reports: Drenching rain in Amsterdam Monday did not deter thousands of people from taking part in a demonstration there to support the demand for finally renouncing the deployment of American cruise missiles on Dutch soil. The marchers went through the city's streets under the slogan "No to missile deployments now and ever".

The National Coordinating Committee "No to Cruise Missiles", which unites all main anti-war organizations in the country as well as Dutch trade unions and a number of political parties, decided to hold a major anti-missile demonstration in the city of Utrecht on June 7.

BELGIAN CP URGES GOVERNMENT TO REJECT MISSILES

LD051006 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Brussels June 5 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium has urged the government to reject the deployment on the territory of the country of the U.S. cruise missiles imposed by Washington.

Despite the statements of a number of U.S. allies in Europe in favour of a dialogue, the Reagan administration is going on with the policy of confrontation, the document stresses. In these conditions, our country should advance proposals aimed at introducing a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear-missile weapons and holding serious talks on this problem, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium stresses.

RESULTS OF USSR-UK TRADE PANEL MEETING DISCUSSED

PM041117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Standing Commission's Session"]

[Text] The 12th session of the Soviet-British Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Scientific, Technical, Trade, and Economic Cooperation was held in Moscow 21-23 May. It was emphasized that as the basis of its activity, the commission will continue to be guided by the accords reached earlier on a bilateral basis. The intention was expressed to continue joint efforts for the purposes of developing Soviet-British relations and promoting the fulfillment of the provisions of the CSCE Final Act related to cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres.

The session examined the state of and prospects for trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation, and noted the definite activation of that cooperation. In particular, trade turnover between the USSR and Britain increased 16-18 percent in 1983. Exhibitions and exchanges of businessmen's delegations play a significant role.

Questions of realizing the 1975 long-term program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation and the 1982 protocol supplementing it were discussed. Readiness was expressed to continue efforts to develop exports of Soviet equipment, technology, and licenses to Britain. Questions of cooperation on a barter basis were also examined.

In the period since the 11th commission session, contracts have been concluded between Soviet foreign trade organizations and British firms for the delivery of British machinery and equipment for a number of sectors of Soviet industry, particularly for the oil, gas, and chemical sectors, and also for metallurgy, machine building, and agriculture.

During the session, a 5-year general agreement on cooperation was signed between the "Tekhmashimport" All-Union Association, acting in its own name and on behalf of the "Eksportlen" and "Soyuzkhimeksport" All-Union Associations, and the British firm of Courtaulds.

Cooperation in the sphere of science and technology was evaluated satisfactorily on the whole. Particular note was taken of the holding of major measures such as the British technical week in the USSR, the visits to the USSR by delegations of the Confederation of British Industry and the British Institute of Management, and as well as the signing of four new agreements between the State Committee for Science and Technology and British firms. It was decided to hold the next session in Britain in 1985.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev, and the British delegation by P. Channon, minister of state for trade.

On the same day, Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. received P. Channon. Talks were held on certain questions of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, the food industry, and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. I. Sutherland, British ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

SIZOV, CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETE W. BERLIN VISIT

PM041238 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 may 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] West Berlin, 30 May -- A friendly meeting took place here between the CPSU delegation headed by G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which participated in the Seventh Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Congress, and SEW Chairman H. Schmitt.

The CPSU delegation left for home yesterday. It was accompanied to the airport by SEW leadership representatives.

The delegation arrived in Moscow the same day. It was met at the airport by I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, V.F. Beresnev, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs, and other CPSU Central Committee senior officials.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU SENDS GREETINGS TO TIKHONOV

LD041949 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister of Greece Papandreou, on his way to Finland, has sent a telegram from aboard his plane to Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in which he conveyed wishes of peace and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

Papandreou highly appraised the Soviet Government's statement concerning peace and nuclear disarmament, and supported the declaration of the leaders of the six states that addressed all nuclear powers.

The Greek prime minister expressed the hope that all efforts would be made to destroy nuclear weapons and to ensure the existence of mankind and civilization.

USSR-NETHERLANDS OPEN AGRICULTURAL TALKS

LD041414 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Prospects of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Holland in the field of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex are being discussed at talks that began here today. The delegations are headed by Minister of Agriculture of the USSR Valentin Mesyats and the minister of agriculture and fisheries of the Netherlands Gerrit Braks.

A TASS correspondent learned at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture that at present Soviet and Dutch specialists are cooperating in the development of 14 themes of agricultural science. Joint research is being conducted in such fields as plant selection, combating pests, veterinary, livestock breeding, land improvement and operation of hothouses.

Firm business contacts have been formed with Dutch agro-industrial firms which supply the USSR, among other things, with equipment for the construction of hothouses, complexes for the cultivation of field mushrooms, lines for poultry farms. Soviet-made flax harvesting machines are used with success in Holland while fiber flax, which was evolved in the USSR, is rated by Dutch experts as one of the best.

Being studied are the possibilities of the participation of Dutch firms in a number of major agricultural projects in the Soviet Union. This includes, in particular, the construction of complexes for the output of seed potatoes, for growing seedlings of vegetables and flowers, the supply of equipment for the production of whole milk substitutes according to a Dutch technology.

The Dutch delegation will also hold talks at the Ministries of the Food Industry and of the Cultivation of Fruits and Vegetables, as well as at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR.

Patolichev Meets Dutch Minister

LD041519 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The USSR's foreign trade minister Nikolay Patolichev today received Gerrit Braks, minister for agriculture and fisheries of the Netherlands. They discussed questions of Soviet-Dutch business cooperation in the agro-industrial complex. The conversation was attended by the Netherlands ambassador to the USSR, Frans Van Agt.

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV-CAPRIA TALKS REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 May in its Second Edition on page 2 carries a TASS report under the general heading "Talks at the Kremlin." It has been compared to the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 24 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, under the heading "Italian Trade Minister in Moscow For Talks," and subheaded "Meeting With Tikhonov," which reveals the following variation:

On the last line of the last paragraph, PRAVDA reads:... role in this.

Participating in the talks were N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; A.L. Adamishin, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; G. Migliuolo, Italian ambassador to the USSR; and F. Reviglio, president of the "ENI" Oil and Gas Association. (Adding names of the meeting's participants).

PRAVDA REPORTS FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PM011441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent M. Kostikov and TASS correspondent A. Gorbunov under the rubric "In Fraternal Parties": "At the Finnish Communists' Congress"]

[Excerpt] Helsinki, 25 May -- The 20th Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Congress opened today in the building of workers' organizations of the Finnish capital -- "Kulttuuritalo" -- under the slogan "Peace, Labor, Democracy, Socialism." In the festively decorated hall where the Finnish Communists' forum has assembled there are more than 300 delegates from all the district organizations, as well as party veterans and guests, including representatives of 19 fraternal communist and workers parties. A CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, is participating in the work of the congress.

Discussion of the SKP Central Committee report and other congress documents and elections to the party's leading organs are on the agenda.

The congress was opened by SKP Vice Chairman V. Alho. He introduced the delegations of the fraternal communist and workers parties to those present. There then followed elections to the presidium and secretariat of the congress and the election of its working commissions.

The SKP Central Committee report was delivered at the congress by party chairman, J. Kajanoja. The preservation of peace on earth, he said, has become the most urgent task facing all of mankind today. Imperialist circles, and the Reagan administration above all, are seeking to reverse the wheel of history and achieve military superiority over the socialist countries in order to pursue a policy from a position of strength. This is being done contrary to all common sense and without regard for the fact that such a course jeopardizes life itself on earth.

We Communists, the SKP chairman went on to emphasize, consider it our most important task to uphold and strengthen peace, and therefore we are participating more and more actively in the broad movement of fighters for peace.

The militarist, adventurist course being followed by imperialist circles headed by the U.S. Administration, which is the chief source of the present nuclear threat, is now becoming increasingly obvious to everyone, the speaker pointed out. The Reagan administration builds its policy on the illusion of waging a nuclear war limited to Europe and even achieving victory in it. It would be no exaggeration to say that persons who seek to elevate terrorism to the rank of state policy stand today at the helm of power in the United States -- the bulwark of the forces of world imperialism and reaction.

Whatever issue of international life you take, starting with the deployment of nuclear missile weapons and ending with the defense of the principles of the Olympic movement, you can clearly see, on the one hand, the toughening of capitalism's characteristic policy conducted from a position of strength and, on the other, the policy of peaceful cooperatio being unswervingly pursued by the socialist countries.

In this situation, J. Kajanoja pointed out, we would be misleading not only ourselves but also broad circles of the public, which uphold the ideals of peace, if we were to give in even in the slightest to the so-called "superpowers" theory which is persistently being foisted upon us.

In the military sphere and in questions of security, the SKP has every reason to remain true to its chosen path and to share the only correct stand of the USSR and the other socialist countries by coming out in support of their peace initiatives and, at the same time, struggling against any attempts by imperialist forces to achieve military superiority.

Against the background of the economic crisis being experienced by the capitalist system, the socialist countries' concrete successes and achievements, and their onward progress, are becoming increasingly impressive, the SKP chairman pointed out. The indicators of economic growth prove socialism's advantages. In addition to the growth in working people's real income, broad social transformations are being implemented in the socialist countries. This shows the socialist society's great potential in improving the various forms of self-government and of the working people's broad participation in resolving various state tasks. At the same time, we are witnessing how capitalist society constantly demonstrates, day by day, its exploitative character and its antipeople essence.

Internationalism characterizes our party's activity in many spheres, J. Kajanoja said. Active and permanent ties with the international communist movement occupy the key position. The cooperation of the working class in capitalist countries is becoming increasingly important. The issue of internationalism has always been a burning question of ideological struggle for the working class.

The party chairman pointed out that it is the SKP's very important international task to help Finland to play a more appreciable role in the international arena. Our country's policy based on the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has produced results, the most well known of which -- the CSCE -- is still associated with the Finnish capital, with the "Helsinki spirit."

Under the conditions of the present, more complex international situation, and under the leadership of M. Koivisto, Finland's new president, our foreign policy course is confirming its strength. It is necessary to struggle for the continuation of the process begun by the Helsinki CSCE and to tirelessly promote the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of the continent. We support the demand for the removal of the American medium-range nuclear missiles -- which would make it possible to renounce the deployment of arms systems as countermeasures. We demand that the United States and NATO adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and renounce the use or threat of military force, and we support the creation of nuclear-free zones and advocate that there be discussion and progress on all these issues also at the Stockholm conference.

The 1948 treaty, which is of great significance to the Finnish people, and the desire to defend peace are the sound bases for the victory of the peace-loving and active foreign policy in the future too.

The SKP, the speaker pointed out, has noted with satisfaction that the transition of presidents in the country has not resulted in a change in the foundation of Finland's foreign policy course. Our party will further continue the struggle for the country's active, peace-loving foreign policy based on the Soviet-Finnish treaty.

On the eve of the congress, voices were heard more and more demanding that it adopt definitive decisions to settle the internal problems in the party. It must be stated most clearly that such demands signify nothing but a desire to split the party and gamble with the influence and authority of the left forces and the workers movement in Finland, with the effectiveness of the struggle for the interests of the working class, and also with the SKP's position in the international communist movement.

For many years, J. Kajanoja said, we had to analyze the consequences of the open split in the party. We always came to the conclusion that those consequences would, on the whole, be profoundly negative. It is perfectly clear that the continuation of the internal struggle in the party, and of mutual threats and constant confrontation will lead to the same consequences as an open split. Therefore it is the task of the congress to choose a line which would exclude the possibility of that pernicious alternative.

Let us be worthy of the trust placed in us, prevent a split, and open up the way to restoring the unity and strength of the SKP, J. Kajanoja said in conclusion.

Solomentsev Address

PM011443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA own correspondent M. Kostikov and TASS correspondent A. Gorbunov: "At the Finnish Communists' Congress"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 26 May -- The 20th Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Congress has opened in the Helsinki workers organizations' building, "Kulttuuritalo," beneath the slogan "Peace, Labor, Democracy, Socialism."

Yesterday's evening session was addressed by CPSU delegation head M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. He conveyed to the congress delegates and all Finnish comrades fraternal greetings from the multimillion-strong party of the great Lenin and from its Central Committee and sincere wishes for success, for the unity and cohesion of SKP ranks, and for the widening of its influence among the masses in the struggle for the working people's vital interests and for peace and social progress.

Your congress, M.S. Solomentsev said, is taking place at a time of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. Its chief sources is the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialist circles.

Resorting to utterly false assertions about the so-called "Soviet military threat," the U.S. Administration is openly hungering for world domination and to this end is constantly fueling an arms race which brings with it the danger of a nuclear catastrophe for mankind.

U.S. ruling circles are busy declaring areas of the world spheres of their "vital interests," resorting to crude diktat and overt violence, and are flouting the sovereign rights of entire peoples. This is evidenced by the Grenada tragedy, the barbarous actions of the foreign interventionists in Lebanon, the endless threats against Syria, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and a whole series of other acts of international terrorism, which has been elevated by U.S. imperialism to the rank of state policy.

But the more imperialism fuels tension, the more plain the threat it poses to mankind's very existence, and the wider and more active the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace becomes.

The unprecedentedly broad antiwar and antinuclear movement in the European countries and in the United States itself is becoming a greater and greater factor that can have an inhibiting effect on those who would like to press the button and start a nuclear war.

People in our country, the CPSU delegation head continued, are well aware that the Finnish Communists, together with all other peace-loving forces in Finland, actively advocate the preservation of peace, oppose the war danger, and support the proposals on creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe whose implementation would be an important step toward ridding our continent of nuclear weapons.

s for the Soviet Union -- Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU entral Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed -- in its foreign policy activity the Communist Party Central Committee and the Soviet overnment are invariably guided by concern for peace and by the lofty principles f socialism." As you know, K.U. Chernenko's speeches have formulated a whole range f constructive and extensive initiatives whose implementation could result in a curb n the arms race and a radical improvement in the internatioal situation. Special ignificance is attached to the present conditions of the USSR's proposals that the uclear powers agree to make their mutual relations and conduct in the world arena ubject to certain standards. If the nuclear powers actually pledged to do this, nternational security, including that of the countries that do not possess these ethal weapons, would be significantly stronger. The sole aim of this and all other oviet initiatives is to preserve and strengthen peace in the interests of all the eoples of the world.

he Soviet Union, the CPSU delegation head said, is not infringing on anyone's ecurity. The steps we are taking to strengthen defenses are simply a legitimate esponse to the reckless efforts by the United States and some of its NATO allies to isrupt the strategic military balance which has been established between the Warsaw act and NATO states and which objectively serves the cause of peace. The USSR is ot seeking military superiority and has no intention of dictating to others. But either will it allow the established parity of forces to be wrecked. By deploying ts new missiles in West Europe the United States has deliberately blocked the process f the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and has obstructed talks on edium-range and strategic nuclear weapons. There have recently been statements rom Washington about a willingness for talks. But this thoroughly false "peace-oving" rhetoric has no practical corroboration at all. Mankind needs real actions gainst the arms race, not declarations of willingness for talks. As soon as the nited States and its NATO allies take steps to restore the situation that existed rior to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe, there will be a real ossibility of resuming the talks and finding mutually acceptable solutions to the ssues involved.

e proceed from the premise, M.S. Solomentsev stressed, that it is not yet too late o halt the dangerous course of events. It can be stated with special satisfaction hat the troubled world situation has not affected relations between the Soviet nion and Finland. This has been possible primarily because our mutual relations are ased on the sound foundation of the Treaty of Frienship, Cooperation, and Mutual ssistance concluded by our countries in 1948 and extended last year to be valid to the eginning of the next millennium. Also, we fully subscribe to President M. Koivisto's tatement that the treaty is having a substantial influence on security in Northern urope.

ne would point out that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in connection with innish President Mauno Koivisto's recent visit, stressed the "special significance he Soviet Union attaches to the strengthening of friendly, good-neighborly relations ith Finland, the further deepening of mutual trust, and the development of fruitful ooperation between our countries, regarding this cooperation as convincing confirmation f the vitality of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with ifferent social systems."

he CPSU highly rates the SKP's contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation etween our countries and peoples, the speaker pointed out. We hope that the Finnish ommunists, together with representatives of all the Finnish political forces who ee good-neighborliness and friendship with the Soviet Union as a big historical ain for the Finnish people, will repulse any attempts to weaken this friendship, hatever their origin.

Under the party's leadership, the Soviet people, implementing the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, are successfully effecting the all-around improvement of developed socialist society. The party sees ensuring the steady upsurge of the country's economy, the further improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard, and the reliable defense of socialism's gains as their most important international as well as domestic task.

While duly assessing all that has been achieved, our party is focusing attention on unresolved problems. The main target of the CPSU's economic policy is the transfer of the national economy to the path of intensification. Great significance is attached to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and to the improvement of the planned management of the socialist economy. A great deal is being done to consistently develop socialist democracy and involve the broadest masses of working people in running the affairs of society and the state.

The foundation of all the CPSU's activity is a most reliable one. It is the monolithic cohesion of the Soviet people around their party and their unanimous support for the Leninist course of the CPSU Central Committee's domestic and foreign policy. The indestructible unity of party and people and their firm orientation toward practical action was demonstrated again most emphatically by the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

The Soviet people are confident about the future. The new edition of the Party Program, currently being prepared in line with a 26th CPSU Congress decision, will reflect both our achievements and the vast potential opening up before us at the historical stage of the improvement of developed socialism.

At your congress, the CPSU delegation head said, much attention is being paid to questions of the party's ideological, political, and organizational cohesion. This is entirely as it should be. Our movement, the communist movement, remains the most influential force of modern times. Despite the difficulties and the temporary deviations by individual detachments, the world revolutionary process continues to gather strength and move onward and onward. Success in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, democracy, and the freedom of the peoples depends to a vast extent on the cohesion of our communist ranks and on the Communists' unity of views and actions.

It is evident from all the experience of the communist movement that the Communists' victories are bound up with their loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, with the art of creatively applying it in practice. On the other hand, a departure from our revolutionary theory, the inability to use it, and the relaxation of attention to specific work on strengthening the unity of party ranks will result, as experience shows, in errors, failures, and defeats.

Soviet Communists express the confidence that the 20th SKP Congress delegates, carrying out the will of the party members and party organizations that elected them to the congress, the vast majority of which want to see the party united and cohesive on the basis of Marxist-Leninist, internationalist principles, will do everything necessary to strengthen the party's ideological, political, and organizational foundations and to ensure the unity of its ranks, M.S. Solomentsev said in conclusion.

The 20th SKP Congress continues.

LATE REPORT: CHERNENKO REPLIES TO REAGAN'S SPEECH

LD051243 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Words Calculated To Camouflage" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The leaders of the United States and a number of other NATO countries are continuing pronouncements in favor of dialogue between West and East: phrases that are loud but backed up by nothing at all. In his speech to the Irish Parliament on Monday, President Reagan once again expatiated on the need for "the Russians to return to the negotiating table."

The U.S. President even asserted that he was ready to discuss the principle of non-use of force in Europe -- with the reservation, however, that such agreement not concern nuclear weapons -- and put forward a series of preliminary conditions with regard to the Soviet Union. But the U.S. and NATO strategy is precisely calculated on first-strike nuclear weapons. It is no accident that these weapons -- American Pershing II and cruise missiles -- are being deployed at such a rate in Western Europe.

The recent session of the NATO Council only showed once again that Washington and the NATO Headquarters do not wish to solve the issue of nuclear armaments on the basis of equality and equal security, but are striving to secure military superiority for themselves by deploying new nuclear missile systems.

Reagan's speech to the Irish Parliament, as the American press itself admits, was opportunistic [konyunkturnyy] and designed rather to mask the opportunistic position of the United States and NATO. "Reagan's speech," the CBS television company considers, "was most carefully prepared in order to allay the impression existing in Europe of him as a man who is trigger-happy." THE WASHINGTON POST writes that Reagan's speech was for the most part a reiteration of the American Administration's previous position. It was an obvious attempt to diminish broad public concern at the consequences of the White House's foreign policy.

Speaking in the Kremlin on Monday, Soviet leader Konstanin Chernenko gave a clear answer to the question of what is necessary to create the appropriate conditions for constructive talks. For this it is necessary, he said, to eliminate the immediate threat to peace which came into being with the appearance of U.S. missiles on European soil. Claims to superiority, which still cloud the heads of U.S. politicians, must be discarded.

Talks held under conditions of the deployment of U.S. missiles, the Soviet leader noted, would only untie the hands of supporters of the arms race.

It looks as if that is what those who utter hypocritical words about an imaginary aspiration for "renewal of contacts" want.

KUNA: IRANIAN OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

LD042129 Kuwait KUNA in English 1830 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, June 4 (KUNA) -- A senior Iranian official who arrived here early Monday for a surprise visit to the Soviet Union is due to meet with Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko later in the day, Soviet Foreign Ministry sources said.

The official, director of the Tehran Foreign Ministry, the sources said.

The invitation was apparently made after the recent visit of Syrian Vice-President Rif'at al-Asad to Moscow, and Iraq's ambassador to Moscow was summoned to the Foreign Ministry Monday morning to be informed of the arrival of the Iranian envoy.

IZVESTIYA: U.S. WARSHIPS CLOSING HORMUZ STRAIT

PM04]332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service article: "Persian Gulf: Preparations for Intervention"]

[Text] Although no reports of attacks on ships in the Persian Gulf have been received in the past 2 days, the situation there remains tense.

According to news agency reports, a large number of tankers has accumulated in the Gulf, not venturing to pass through the Strait of Hormuz and awaiting instructions from their owners. Japanese shipowners have decided to suspend their ships' sailings in the waters of the Gulf. Many other shipping companies are acting similarly. According to experts' assessments, the volume of oil shipments in the Gulf zone has fallen to one-eighth of its usual level.

The United States is using the situation which has taken shape as a pretext for building up its military strength off the coasts of Arabia. According to a report by London's International Institute of Strategic Studies, nine U.S. warships headed by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk are closing [zakryvayut] the Strait of Hormuz from the south, and four from the north. On Tuesday another U.S. aircraft carrier -- America -- will be sent to "assist" that armada. On its arrival the America will have virtually established control over a very important sea artery.

Fearing that the United States alone will lay its hands on Near East oil, on deliveries of which West Europe and Japan depend, Britain is holding urgent consultations in Washington on the question of creating a multinational military force for use in the Gulf.

At the same time, neither the United States nor the West European countries have sufficiently serious economic grounds for interfering in the Persian Gulf. The Americans buy from there just 3 percent of the oil they need. And other countries could easily find alternative sources. In the opinion of foreign commentators, Mexico, Indonesia, and Nigeria are prepared to increase production and exports of their oil.

In this complex situation the UN Security Council has begun discussing the situation in the Persian Gulf. It has been convened at the request of the Governments of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, which are concerned at the threat to stability and security in the region and at the possible serious consequences for the cause of peace throughout the world.

According to reports, there have recently been contacts between Syria and Saudi Arabia with a view to preventing other countries in the region from being drawn into the Iran-Iraq conflict. SANA, the Syrian news agency, has reported that Syria's vice president and foreign minister handed King Fahd a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad "on his country's efforts to reduce tension in the Gulf region and to prevent the escalation of the war."

BELYAYEV VIEWS U.S. ROLE IN GULF CONFLICT

PM041539 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 May 84 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Viewpoint": "What Is Burning in the Persian Gulf?"]

[Text] What is burning in the Persian Gulf? Tankers full of oil, which have been bombed in recent weeks, will come the reply. At first glance, that would seem to be true. The reader may have seen the burning tankers on the TV screens. However, if you think about what is happening, it is basically not only, and not mainly, a question of Saudi or Kuwaiti tankers, which have indeed suffered, after which Lloyds and other companies have trebled the insurance premiums, which will undoubtedly affect oil prices on the world market. I am convinced something else is burning in the Persian Gulf. U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East has become bankrupt.

Let me explain my idea. As long ago as the time of the Carter administration, in violation of the generally accepted norms of international intercourse, Washington unilaterally declared the Persian Gulf to be a zone of "vitality important interests" for the United States. Remember the Carter doctrine which appeared at that time. Its essence was that the White House will decide where, when, and on what scale to use American military might to defend those interests.

Another excursion into history: The "Carter doctrine" was proclaimed in Washington before the start of the Iran-Iraq war. In 1978-1979 the United States concentrated a detachment of naval ships in the Persian Gulf zone. In accordance with the aforementioned doctrine, the American Rapid Deployment Forces were created urgently.

The first result of Carter's new policy was pathetic. In April 1980 the operation to make an American landing in Iran ended in a public fiasco. Washington's provocative campaign affirming the deliberate lie that the Soviet Union intends to invade...Iranian territory, did not help. Threats poured forth. Terrible ones. In the outcome the use of U.S. might in the Gulf zone -- for the first time since the loss of Iran -- ended in a scandalous defeat.

The United States energetically promoted the start of the Iran-Iraq war, deliberately fanning disagreements between Iran and its Arab neighbors. Carter very much wanted to create the appearance of tension in the Gulf zone so as to make use of it in order to explain the American military presence there. And in the Indian Ocean. The United States started to assimilate that ocean, turning it into one of the "strongpoints" of American world domination, as the "fathers" of the British empire once did.

Let me remind you that the conclusion of the well-known Iraq-Iran agreement in 1975, which ended Iran's enmity with the Arabs, seriously frightened the United States and Britain. It caught them unawares, disrupting the ethnic, political, and strategic balance in the Near and Middle East which had become familiar to Washington and London. The Iran-Iraq war, which began in September 1980 and continues to this day, brought everything back to its imperialist place, which the Reagan administration took advantage of. In early 1983 the Pentagon hastily created Centcom (the "Central Command"), and a few months later it used U.S. military might in Lebanon.

Again, let me remind you that Reagan not only failed to come out against Israel's war in Lebanon, which also continues to this day, but for the first time openly started his own war in that small Arab country. In August-September 1982 American Marines appeared in Beirut, followed by the so-called "Multinational Forces" of France, Italy, and Britain -- the main NATO countries! Bypassing the United Nations, incidentally. In their presence, Israel continued the aggression and the orgy of cruelty in Lebanon. After the signing, according to the Camp David formula, of the Israeli-Lebanese "peace agreement" on 17 May 1983, the American battleship New Jersey tried to use its heavy guns to pacify the Druze, Shi'ites, and the Syrians who were helping them, who are in Lebanon on the mandate of the Arab League.

What happened next? Unprecedented resistance by the Lebanese: explosions at the headquarters of the U.S. Marines and the French paratroopers. Zinc coffins stretched out in the United States, reminding ordinary Americans of Vietnam. Reagan had to hurriedly withdraw from Lebanon. U.S. military might, which was supposed to pacify the Near East, proved impotent. The American bombings of Syrian units in Lebanon did not help. In March 1984 Lebanon annuled the humiliating, illegal "peace agreement" with Israel, which was another defeat for Reagan.

The present U.S. President, like Carter more than 5 years ago, is threatening to use American military might in the Persian Gulf. The pretext? The supposed defense of the region's countries in connection with air attacks on the tankers of third countries. A U.S. Navy assault force is already in the waters of the Gulf itself. The Pentagon has drawn up plans and instructions in the event of an intervention. But an invitation from from the Persian Gulf countries themselves is necessary for a landing of the Rapid Deployment Forces (or for the use of the U.S. Air Force). As yet there is no such invitation. After all, the experience of past years shows that the Gulf countries must resolve their own problems. All the attempts to use its military might to pacify the peoples of the Near East and western Asia have demonstrated Washington's impotence.

A path to peace in the Persian Gulf zone does exist. It is necessary to end as soon as possible the senseless Iran-Iraq war which is being exploited by the United States and Israel to fulfill their own blatantly expansionist designs. And in particular to distract the Muslim countries from fulfilling their tasks in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, for the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories, including East Jerusalem, and for the elimination of the consequences of all the Israeli acts of agression and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

U.S.-MOROCCAN MILITARY TALKS CRITICIZED

PM040804 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Getting To Know Each Other"]

[Text] Rabat, 31 May -- The third session of the joint Moroccan-American military commission has held sittings here. Taking part were U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and other high-ranking Pentagon representatives. As the MAP agency reports, the head of the American military department, in a speech at the session, noted Morocco's strategic importance as a "crossroads of the modern world" and stated that Washington attaches "tremendous significance" to developing relations with Rabat in the sphere of "security." He called Morocco "the closest, most friendly country to the United States."

The present U.S. Administration is exploiting Morocco's economic and financial difficulties to engage in active military-political penetration of that country, and is trying to draw it into the implementation of its own aggressive, militarist plans in Africa and the Near East. Such designs are resolutely rebuffed by the country's progressive public.

GOVERNMENT GREETINGS TO PLO ON ANNIVERSARY

PM041350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the PLO Executive Committee

On these days, the Arab Palestinian people are celebrating a red-letter date -- the establishment of the Palestine Liberation Organization 20 years ago, which marked the start of a new stage in its struggle for self-determination and creation of its own independent state.

The PLO has by right taken a prominent place among the ranks of the Arab and world national liberation movement, gained high prestige as the political vanguard and the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The just cause of the Palestinians has received international recognition.

Over the past years, the PLO has more than once gone through grim trials. It has successfully withstood them due to the cohesion of all Palestinian patriots on the basis of the principled anti-imperialist platform, deep faith in the rightness of their cause, close cooperation with the progressive Arab forces, and permanent support by their true friends. Herein also lies the pledge of PLO success in further struggles against the anti-Palestinian plans and actions of United States and Israel, for the full implementation of the national aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Soviet Union will support further efforts directed at the implementation by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights -- including the right to self-determination, creation of their own state, and establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Expressing solidarity with the Palestinian patriots on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the PLO, the Soviet people wish the Arab people of Palestine successes in their courageous struggle.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES SYRIAN OFFICIAL 24 MAY

PM041033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 24 May N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received K. Sharaf, Syrian minister of state for planning affairs, who was in Moscow.

During a friendly conversation questions of further developing economic ties between the USSR and Syria were discussed.

M. 'A. al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

ANC'S NZO STATEMENT ON BOTHA EUROPEAN TRIP

MB041902 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Statement by Alfred Nzo, ANC secretary general, in English fading into translation -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] It is quite obvious that South African Prime Minister Botha's overseas trip is meant to bolster the status quo in southern Africa. Botha has embarked on this trip so that he can gain acceptance for apartheid in the international community as a legitimate political tool. While the apartheid regime wants to whitewash itself in the eyes of all humanity, it is quite evident that during his tour of Western European countries, Botha has no intention of highlighting the fact that his recent pacts with South Africa's neighbors have proven useless.

Last year many people living in South Africa witnessed the brutality of the government against the labor movement. It should be noted that on his planned visit to England, Botha is to hear about a letter addressed to Mrs Thatcher, the British prime minister. In this letter, South African villagers protest that they are being coerced to uproot themselves and resettle in the bantustans, where they will be condemned to starvation. This is just one example of the type of relationships that exist between the government and the oppressed of South Africa. The South African Council of Churches has brought before the United Nations evidence of the horrors imposed by the South African Government on the people through its bantustan policies. Over 3 million people have been subjected to forced removals and resettlement by the government. Undoubtedly Botha has no intention of informing his hosts about these matters concerning the grievances of the oppressed people.

Despite repeated calls by the international community for Nelson Mandela and his colleagues to be released from prison, where they are serving sentences for high treason, there has been no progress. In fact, our leaders have been behind bars for over 20 years for nothing really criminal. Their crime was that they just wanted to live in peace in the land of their birth and also secure equal rights and justice for all in South Africa.

Anti-apartheid groups in England have mustered a massive demonstration against Botha's visit to England. In Switzerland, certain political groups have alerted the Swiss Government that Botha's visit to Switzerland signifies a contempt for human rights by Switzerland and detracts from the just struggle of the people of South Africa. Wherever Botha goes, there will be protests because of the situation in southern Africa. The ANC greatly appreciates the support that these people have demonstrated in solidarity with the cause of the oppressed in South Africa and in the hope that one day there will be established in South Africa a free and independent nation that will sustain human rights and progress.

It is important that we listen to the voice of the oppressed saying: Let there be a boycott of South Africa in the economic, political, and military spheres. If this is not done, it will be clear that those countries that protest verbally but do not implement the boycott are insincere in regard to human rights. Powerful officials in South Africa should clearly know that Botha's overseas visit will accomplish nothing to sustain the apartheid regime against the rights of the indigenous people.

MOTIVES BEHIND SHULTZ MANAGUA TRIP SUGGESTED

LD041347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 84

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Sergey Fanton]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has ended a short visit to Nicaragua. My colleague Vitaliy Sobolev comments on this report.

[Sobolev] The visit was more than short. Without going too far from his aircraft, Shultz chatted for about 2 hours at Managua airport with Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega. Nevertheless, commentaries on the visit appeared in almost all the mass media in Western countries, and not just Western ones. Stress was laid on the fact that there had been no meeting at such a level for almost 3 years. And what a 3 years they have been: incessant anti-Nicaraguan statements by Washington officials, continuous war games by the Pentagon on Nicaragua's borders, and, of course, the undeclared war by the forces of the CIA mercenaries and at times by CIA agents themselves.

And then this visit: What gave rise to it? Perhaps Washington decided to bring its relations with Nicaragua within the framework of international norms and to cease aggression. Such a presumption possibly sounds somewhat naive, but it is not wholly without foundation. For the policy of state terrorism in Central America has so far brought no substantial successes for Washington, and has, on the other hand, caused it no few difficulties. This policy has given rise to quite serious differences of opinion between Washington and its European allies. In the United States itself, there are public protests against this policy. And the opinions of the protesters are evidently shared by so many Americans that even in Congress opposition has been mounted against the White House's Central America policy. This opposition is sticking a wrench in the works of this policy by holding up allocations for interference in Central American affairs.

Of course, by no means all Americans are critical of the President on moral grounds, on the grounds that sending gangs of mercenaries on raids, mining ports, or bombing peaceful targets from the air in a country with which one maintains diplomatic relations, which is immeasurably smaller that the United States and which desires but one thing, to build a peaceful life -- in a word, on the grounds that aggression is shameful and criminal. Many Americans who are critical of Reagan are little influenced by the moral aspect of the affair. They are annoyed, in the first place, because the President's policy costs money, and this money yields no returns; in the second place, before you can say Jack Robinson this policy will lead to American servicemen having to lay down more than one life in Central America, as has already happened more than once, and quite recently happened in Lebanon.

So, in one way or another, the White House has a lot of critics. The President's political opponents, in an election year, not infrequently hit at his vulnerable spot -- his Central America policy. So the White House makes a move in response: Shultz goes to Managua. What did he take with him? The White House statement says that he arrived with the intention of attaining peace in Central America. The present American Government has earned such a firm reputation for shameless bellicosity that its officials now will not take any step without declaring it to be a step leading to peace. In fact, Shultz announced his demands to the Nicaraguans in a most unpardonable fashion, to put it mildly -- a whole list of them: for example, the demand to stop aid to the rebels in El Salvador and -- just imagine -- to cut the number of its Armed Forces.

As far as the Salvadoran rebels are concerned, the Americans are always harping on that. Despite the mighty spy apparatus in Central America, despite full control over Honduras, whose territory separates Nicaragua from El Salvador, the United States could never furnish any proof whatsoever of supplies from Nicaragua to the regions occupied by the Salvadoran patriots. As for the demands for Nicaragua to disarm itself, when the Somoza supporters are getting more and more dollars, weapons and reinforcements, these demands warrant no comment.

Shultz arrived in Managua from the capital of El Salvador, where he honored with his presence the inauguration of Duarte, the new American minion. During the celebrations Duarte lost control of himself in such a way as to prompt a certain American representative, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, to remark with a smile: Duarte talks like Ronald Reagan; he knows where his money's coming from. The joke is wholly in the spirit of the American financial big shots and political bosses. The distance between San Salvador and Managua is not great, but in covering it, Shultz entered another world. His attempts at diktat met with decisive rejection, and the Nicaraguan Government put forward its own wholly justified demand: that the aggression be stopped. Nicaragua is in favor of normalizing relations with the United States, but on the basis of the UN Charter and the principles of international law, noninterference, and respect for the right of peoples to self-determination.

U.S.-HONDURAS-EL SALVADOR OPERATION BEGINS

LD041432 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 4 TASS -- Army units of the U.S., Honduras and El Salvador have started an offensive on the mock guerrilla positions in one of the areas bordering on El Salvador within the framework of the military exercises codenamed "Grenadero-1" which are going on in Honduras. Taking part in the operation are over 1,000 U.S. troops, as well as 1,200 Salvadoran troops trained by U.S. instructors at the regional center for training punitive troops in Puerto Castilla. The offensive is supported by several dozens of helicopters, reconnaissance planes, fighter-bombers, armored vehicles, heavy lorries and other equipment attached by the Pentagon. Gigantic "Hercules" and "Galaxy" planes, as well as other planes of the U.S. military transport aviation, are in a state of alert at the Cucuiagua airfield built recently by U.S. servicemen about 50 kilometers away from the Salvadoran border.

Observers believe that these militaristic preparations cannot be regarded as anything but a prelude for a large-scale U.S.-Honduran intervention in El Salvador. According to the plans worked out in Washington, the invasion of the country by the U.S. and Honduran troops is to start simultaneously with the offensive of the Salvadoran puppet army with the aim to jointly rout the insurgents, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front reported recently.

At his first press conference, the new "president" of El Salvador Duarte refused point-blank to search for ways to achieve a political settlement of the Salvadoran crisis, as it was repeatedly proposed by the revolutionary forces and the highly influential Catholic Church. The wording and the meaning of his verbal attacks on patriots enabled WASHINGTON POST to point out that he was speaking like President Reagan.

HERNENKO SIGNS OBITUARY FOR AIRCRAFT DESIGNER

D041522 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 4 Jun 84

Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Academician Arkhip Lyulka, general-designer of aircraft ngines, died here on Friday at the age of 76, after a grave illness.

he country and the Soviet aircraft industry have lost a major scientist and talented esigner who worked in the field of aircraft engine-building, says an obituary signed y Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders.

he obituary notes that Arkhip Lyulka was the first to advance and substantiate in 973 the idea of developing a turbocompressor air-feed engine, which later won universal ecognition and is now widely used in Soviet and foreign aircraft-making.

rkhip Lyulka was in charge of a leading design bureau in the aircraft industry since 946 till his death. He supervised the development of first Soviet turbojets and everal remarkable engines for modern combat aircraft.

URTHER REPORTAGE ON ARMY KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

Border Guard Addresses Forum

M041353 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 84 Second Edition p 2

Speech delivered at Kremlin All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries y Sergeant V. Andreyev, secretary of a border post Komsomol organization]

Text] The large-scale tasks assigned to the Komsomol in the speech by Comrade .U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, oblige us armed defenders of the fatherland to improve ur combat skill with redoubled energy.

e are often asked: "What's it like out there on the border?" We reply: The Soviet orders are reliably guarded!

here are many vivid and exciting pages in the combat annals of the post where I serve. his is where Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central ommittee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, began his combat youth n the difficult thirties.

t that time an average of 35-40 border violators per day were apprehended in the etachment's sector. In 1930-1933 dozens of basmach gangs were crushed here. The eople will forever remember the names of the border guard heroes of those years.

any of my comrades have displayed courage, valor, and skill in guarding the state order. In the last 18 months alone five of the post's young servicemen have been warded the medals "For Combat Services" and "For Distinction in the Protection of the SSR State Border."

ow, as we prepare to greet fittingly the 60th anniversary of the conferring of the ame of Vladimir Ilich Lenin on the Komsomol and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet eople's victory in the Great Patriotic War, we serve and train under the slogan From excellent border post to post of excellent-rated servicemen!"

few years ago Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko visited our post. While talking to he border guards, he offered many pieces of good advice. We accepted them wholeheartedly and are fulfilling them scrupulously.

When presenting an order to our detachment, Konstantin Ustinovich said that the border today is being guarded by the grandsons of those who selflessly defended it in the harsh prewar and war years. Like the border sentries of the thirties, they are boundlessly devoted to the cause of the party, of their socialist fatherland, and of their fathers and grandfathers. The continuity of the generations of border guards and faithfulness to the heroic traditions of our glorious people, the traditions of the organs and troops of the Cheka-KGB, lie in this. We report to you conference participants that our fatherland's borders are inviolable.

Private Notes Difficulties

PM041407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Speech delivered at Kremlin All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries by Private A. Smirnov, Komsomol group organizer of a sapper platoon]

[Text] We have all been tremendously impressed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech. It reveals to us Komsomol activists new ways of further improving young people's communist education.

The speaker went on to share the experience of the individual education of the platoon's servicemen. In our arsenal, he said, there are many interesting and effective forms of this work. As Komsomol group organizer, I often chat with people, try to discover the strong and weak points of each person's character, and make active use of Komsomol assignments. However, I have seen for myself on more than one occasion that it is not enough to simply study the results of questionnaires and "load" Komsomol members with some kind of immediate task; it is much more important to inculcate a steady taste for Komsomol work. This is best done by setting tasks "according to taste." After a successfully fulfilled assignment people are usually eager to fulfill others, too. Now every member of the platoon Komsomol takes an active part in the collective's social life. There are no laggards in the platoon and we no longer even have people whose performance is rated merely average. An atmosphere has been created in our platoon which makes people ashamed to perform their duties at half strength.

The speaker then discussed certain problems of the normal tempering of young people. Sometimes, he said, young people with parasitical sentiments arrive in our subunit. They try to avoid the difficulties of Army service, find themselves an easier situation, and resolve tasks in easier ways. The Komsomol aktiv does not overlook such phenomena. We influence these people by the force of public opinion and help them rid themselves of their shortcomings. This does not always happen as rapidly as we would like. We do not always have enough life experience or the necessary educational skills. Unfortunately, we do not always have on hand a useful book or a sensible and clear recommendation. We think that military scientists and teachers owe this to us Komsomol activists.

Private A. Smirnov gave assurances that Komsomol servicemen will respond to the motherland's high award -- the Order of the Red Banner -- with energetic work to further strengthen the fatherland's defense might and improve the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HEALTH OF SAKHAROV, BONNER

Health Remains in Doubt

NC041300 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 4 (AFP) -- The condition of leading Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov remained in doubt today despite official assurances to a Spanish official yesterday that he was alive and had ceased his hunger strike.

he president of the Spanish Senate, Jose Federico de Carvajal, who returned to Madrid esterday after a week-long official visit here, said he had imparted his concern over he fact of Dr Sakharov to the secretary of the Soviet Writers Union, Vladimir Karpov.

r. de Carvajal said he was told that Dr Sakharov was well and had stopped his fast, words indistinct] May 2 [as received] to obtain permission for his wife to seek medical reatment abroad.

n a phone interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS today, Mr Karpov said: "I can't tell you ny more. I know nothing more. Comrades yesterday told me that Sakharov was alive."

eanwhile, a senior Communist Party official told AFP today that Western reports of Dr akharov's death were "alarmist" and did not "correspond to the truth."

e said the official TASS news agency might publish a report on the Sakharov case later oday.

he SUNDAY TIMES of London said that Dr Sakharov might have died last Thursday in a orki hospital. Earlier, an Italian journalist in Florence reported she had received a all Saturday from Dr Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, who said her husband was "no onger with us."

oviet officials appeared to be eager to calm the rumors, but so far has failed to offer ny firm proof that the dissident is alive.

laiming he has knowledge of military secrets, Moscow has consistently refused to allow r Sakharov, a Nobel Prize winning physicist and father of the Soviet H-bomb, to leave he country.

e has been living in exile since 1980 in the industrial city of Gorki which is barred o foreigners.

TASS: Couple in Good Health

)041704 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 4 Jun 84

'More on the Health of Sakharov and Bonner" -- TASS headline]

Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The U.S. secret services and their backers would not econcile themselves to the fact that their act of provocation with Sakharov and Bonner as been a flop and keep spreading even new false reports based on nothing more than nvention. Those who are repeating the rumours about "the death of Sakharov," as a certain Italian woman "journalist" is doing, are merely burying him alive.

e are not going to take under protection Sakharov and Bonner but neither can we allow ll this to be used for libelous anti-Soviet propaganda. Instigators of provocations rave sensations. But the real sensation is that the dirty role which the U.S. secret ervices and American official circles backing them are playing in all this case has now een exposed for all to see. It is they and no one else that made plans for Sakharov's unger strike" and for Bonner's attempt to seek "political asylum" in the U.S. Embassy Moscow and her contacts of a provocative nature with Western correspondents.

ll these plans have collapsed. And here a very unseemly role played by some staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has become clear. Insteed, it was not out of magnanimity that they have had to admit that they have been orchestrating all that anti-Soviet ampaign. A number of Western periodicals are nevertheless carrying on their hue and cry out the health of Sakharov and Bonner. They are in good health and are not starving!

As for the care shown by the U.S. secret services about their health, it can be viewed in only one light: they want merely to smear the Soviet Union. The U.S. Administration, too, spares nothing to achieve this purpose. Washington has long been acting on the presumption that the worse the relations with the Soviet Union the better for the U.S. Administration as international tensions helps very much in the arms race. So they are whipping it up without shrinking from anything.

We should point out in addition that some gullible people have joined in the anti-Soviet campaign instigated in the West from the White House. Regrettably, they believe lies rather than facts. But the facts are, we repeat: Sakharov and Bonner are in good health. Perhaps, they in the Western centres of psychological warfare would like to hear different news but we cannot tell them anything different.

Stepson Thinks Sakharov Moved

AU050835 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] (ANSA) Florence, June 5 -- Soviet dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov's stepson Aleksey Semenov is convinced his stepfather is still alive but has been transferred to an unknown location, according to Giovanna Giubelli in an interview appearing in today's edition of the small Florence daily LA CITTA.

Giubelli is a translator and friend of Sakharov's wife Yelena Bonner and said she received a call June 1 from Yelena in the Soviet Union. Giubelli had quoted Mrs Bonner as saying that her husband "is no longer with us", a statement that has been variously interpreted.

In today's interview, Giubelli said she spoke with Semenov Sunday in a call for the United States. She said that Semenov's initial skepticism on the veracity of his mother's call decreased considerably. Semenov was quoted as saying that the telephone controls in the Soviet Union do not cover the entire world and that some Mediterranean countries, including Italy, can be reached by direct dialling.

According to the Italian translator, Sakharov's stepson advanced the hypotheis that his mother's call on June 1 was made possible by the KGB either to deny reports of the physicist's death or to prepare world public opinion for an announcement of his death.

EDITORIAL URGES STRICTER LAW ENFORCEMENT

PM041414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Authority of the Law"]

[Excerpt] Experience of party leadership of labor collectives, which have acquired great rights enshrined in legislation, has recently been considerably enriched. It is necessary to continue trying to ensure that these rights are used increasingly widely in practice and that violations of economic legislation and of the rights of the individual and infringement of citizens' dignity are not tolerated in society.

Our laws are democratic, but strict, too. And they must be observed equally strictly. The overwhelming majority of Soviet people fulfill legal norms in high awareness of their civic duty. However, there are still people who disregard moral principles and laws. No attempts to violate or circumvent the law can be tolerated. Instances in which official positions are used for nercenary purposes elicit protests from Soviet people. Here both public organizations and labor collectives must act uncompromisingly. The force of the law must, of course, come into play where necessary. For antisoical actions are frequently the result of the feeling that anything is permissible and will go unpunished.

Law-enforcement organs must vigilantly stand guard over the interests of society and the individual, socialist property, legality, and law and order. Fulfilling the instructions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Safeguard Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Violations of the Law," party committees must persistently improve work with cadres of prosecutor's office organs, internal affairs organs, and courts, educate them in the spirit of exemplary fulfillment of their official duty, and ensure publicity and strict observance of discipline and legality in their activity. It is important to show concern for enhancing the professional skill of workers, devoting special attention to new recruits and, in particular, the young employees sent by labor collectives to serve in the militia.

What is important for us in a law is not only strictness but also fairness. All are equal before the law, and our legal norms are aimed at defending working people's rights and interests. Naturally, a sign of the Soviet citizens' political culture is provided by profound understanding not only of their own rights and freedoms but also of their obligations to society and the state and of their duty to work honestly and conscientiously for the common good and to be always ready to defend October's gains.

LENINGRAD CITY SOVIET MEETS, APPOINTS OFFICIALS

PM251401 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 84 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Specific Program of Soviets' Activity. City Soviet Session"]

[Excerpts] The eighth session of Leningrad City Soviet, 18th convocation, was held yesterday. It discussed the tasks of Leningrad soviets stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and from the speeches at them by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The report was delivered by Deputy V.Ya. Khodyrev, chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom.

Organizational questions were examined. Deputy A.P. Dumachev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, was elected a member of the Gorispolkom.

Deputy S.M. Gryazin was elected chairman of the Leningrad City Soviet Standing Commission for Physical Culture and Sport.

Deputy Yu.P. Vasilyev was elected chairman of the Leningrad City Soviet Standing Commission for Civic Improvements and Nature Conservation.

E.I. Kipriyanov was confirmed as chief of the Leningrad Gorispolkom Roads and Bridges Administration.

Yu.A. Ponomarev was confirmed as chief of the Leningrad Gorispolkom Expert Administration.

A.N. Kolbunov was confirmed as chief of the Leningrade Gorispolkom Civic Improvements Department.

Ye.D. Chekulayev was confirmed as chief of the Leningrad Gorispolkom Construction and Construction Materials Industry Department.

The question of the composition of Leningrad City Court was examined. Participating in the work of the session were L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, and B.S. Andreyev, A.P. Dumachev, V.I. Korzhov, V.I. Meleshchenko, P.P. Mozhayev, I.I. Nikulin, D.P. Nosyrev, and B.V. Snetkov, members of Leningrad Obkom Bureau. Ye.F. Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and N.P.

ARKHIPOV, OTHERS MARK CHEMICAL WORKERS DAY

PM041424 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Chemical Workers' Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting celebrating Chemical Workers' Day talked about the development and improvement of the chemical industry in light of the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee Plenums. It was held in Moscow on 25 May.

The presidium comprised I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Afonin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; leading production workers, and members of the Moscow public.

A report was delivered by Chemical Industry Minister V.V. Listov.

PRAVDA NOTES BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF STALIN VICTIM

PM041313 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May 1984 in its First Edition publishes on page 6 1,600-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof Sh. Munchayev entitled, "Born of the Revolution;" pegged to the 90th anniversary of the birth of I.M. Vareykis, whom it describes as "a scion of the working class, infinitely devoted to communist ideals, who managed to do a lot for people's happiness in his short life."

A victim of the Stalin purges, Vareykis died in 1939, although the article makes no mention of the manner of his death. It notes his "resolute condemnation of the anti-Brest stance of the Trotskyites and left-wing Socialist Revolutionaries" and his "rebuff to the Trotskyites' anti-Leninist positions," and concludes as follows: "A delegate to many party congresses, Vareykis was elected a candidate and a member of the party's Central Committee and a member of the RSFSR All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the USSR Central Executive Committee. Being a representative of the Leninist guard and born of the proletarian revolution, he fought selflessly for the triumph of its ideals. The life and activity of Iosif Mikhaylovich Vareykis are inseparable from the Communist Party's history and its struggle to establish the power of the soviets and to build socialism in our country."

LATVIAN INSTITUTE CHIDED FOR FUND ABUSES

LD041711 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Jun 84

["Satirical sketch" by journalist Sergey Zheleznyak: "Losses With a Flourish"]

[Summary] "At the Latvian Science and Research Institute of Livestock Farming and Veterinary Science, losses were mounting beyond the provisions of the plan. The scientists had set about solving a problem which in their view required additional expenditure: they were building and, it must be admitted, with some flourish, and certainly not for the dun cows [burenki]; in my opinion dun cows have little use for Finnish baths, to date they have also been able to manage without hours of leisure-time in a drawing-room. Instead of a pool decorated with colored tiles, they will bathe happily in an ordinary pond. On the other hand, all this is essential for the development of the creative thinking of several employees of the above-mentioned institute, and first and foremost, the employees of its (sigpharm) laboratory. And thus in Riga, on (Dailis) Street, exclusively for the progress of agricultural science, two small private houses appear."

The two houses, which replace the planned workshop and storage room, had luxury

Other employees at the institute also built themselves luxury homes, and even started competing as to who could build the more luxuriously; the banks offered credits on easy terms, and half the loans were payed off by the organizations. It was this rivalry which drew the attention of the people's controllers. The deputy director was officially reprimanded, the manager of capital construction at the laboratory and the rayon architect were fined and reprimanded, while the director of the laboratory awaits recovery from illness to hear the decision in his case. The houses have been confiscated and handed over to large families.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS MOSCOW MUSIC FESTIVAL

LD242336 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpts] Moscow May 24 TASS -- The second international music festival in Moscow is over. It lasted for ten days.

The final concert of the festival was held in the grand hall of the Moscow Conservatoire this evening.

Present at the closure of the festival were alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, prominent leaders of Soviet culture, representatives of the public, foreign guests.

TAJIK DEPUTY PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER REPLACED

LD011519 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed that Comrade Usman Ganiyevich Usmanov is appointed deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and Tajik SSR minister of foreign affairs concurrently.

The Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Rustambek Yusufbekov from his duties as deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and Tajik SSR minister of foreign affairs, which he was performing concurrently, due to his retirement.

BRIEFS

BAGRAMYAN MEMORIAL -- A memorial plaque has been unveiled in Riga devoted to Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, twice Hero of the Soviet Union. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia; Colonel General Betekhtin, commander of troops of the Red Banner Baltic Military District; and other officials. [Excerpts] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 May 84 LD]

OFFICIAL HONORED -- For services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and in connection with his 60th birthday, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded Fedor Trofimovich Morgun, first secretary of the Poltava Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, with the Order of Lenin. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 May 84 LD]

SIMFEROPOL AWARDED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the city of Simferopol has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to mark the achievements of its workers and its 200th anniversary. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Jun 84 LD]

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS SPRING FIELDWORK PROGRESS

PM041019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 84 Morning Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review" by V. Gavrichkin: "To Make the Fields More Fruitful"]

[Excerpt] According to reports by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 28 May spring crops in the country as a whole have been sown on 124.6 million hectares, including 74.7 million hectares sown to grain and pulses, excluding corn. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country's European territory have completed the sowing of grain and pulse crops.

Last week there was good rainfall in the Baltic region, the West and North Ukraine, and North Caucasus. The crops here are growing rapidly. But in Siberia, where the center of gravity of sowing work has now shifted, the spring is late. Conditions for soil cultivation and sowing have been satisfactory only in southern Omsk Oblast and in North Kazakhstan. Nevertheless, the work rates achieved over the last week by farmers in the eastern regions cannot be described as slow: seeds have been sown on an area of 9.8 million hectares. Kazakhstan's farmers have already sown an area of 20 million hectares to spring crops, which is 88 percent of the plan.

Kazakhstan completed the sowing of the main food crop -- wheat -- very quickly. Productivity was unprecedentedly high: At the height of the sowing campaign the grain growers were sowing wheat seeds on more than 1.5 million hectares every day. Full use was made there of the potential of the large group method, whereby all equipment is assembled in powerful sowing complexes. However, the main reserve for raising the speed and quality of work is the collective contract. Over 10,000 teams have converted to this method. Contract collectives are looking after more than one-half of the grain fields in the republic's virgin land oblasts. Almost all the wheat has been sown after the best predecessor crops, the area sown to strong variaties has been increased, and mineral fertilizers have been applied to the soil together with the seeds over a considerably larger area. The grain growers are doing everything to ensure that the virgin land fields are fruitful at harvest time.

The sowing of millet and buckwheat was completed last week on the farms of Saratov, Orenburg, and a number of other RSFSR oblasts. These crops have been sown on 2.2 and 1.1 million hectares respectively. The sowing of rice is practically over, and most of the rice paddies are already flooded. Cultivation, topdressing, and irrigation are in full swing in the fields planted with cotton, corn, sunflower, and potatoes. For example, corn in the sourthern oblasts of the Ukraine and in the Northern Caucasus has sprouted 3-5 leaves, and sunflowers in the south of the country's European territory have reached a height of 50 cm.

The summer sun is here, and immediately the farmers have more concerns. The "green harvest" has begun in meadows and feed crop fields. Natural and seeded grasses have been mowed on an area of 2.3 million hectares, and the first hundreds of thousands of tons of silage, hay, and grass meal have been procured.

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES REPUBLIC AKTIV ON AGRICULTURE

LD041119 Minsk in Belorussian to Europe 2030 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The republic conference of the party, government and economic aktiv, convened in Minsk, is dedicated to one of the important questions of the agro-industrial complex -- procurement of fodder in volumes planned earlier and of high quality.

Speaking at the conference, N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee, said that farm workers have generally completed the sowing of winter and spring crops in good time and at a higher agrotechnical level. In farms and rayons where the soil retains a normal amount of moisture a good crop of grain, perrenial grasses and other fodders is growing. To tend it all and thus provide fodder for animals, an additional set of measures has been devised. In particular, the production of machines and farm equipment has been organized at enterprises, and a sufficient number of reaping machines, transportation means, bale-pickers and other machinery is being dispatched to hay fields. The construction of new silage and cured-hay storages will be speeded up.

In the report of Comrade Slyunkov and the addresses delivered by other participants in the conference, it was noted that stable seed selection should be created for grass growing and that meadows and pastures should be fundamentally improved. During this summer, over 3,000 mechanized teams will be engaged in fodder growing in the republic. All of them have at their disposal the most modern equipment.

UZBEKISTAN MARKS IRRIGATION WORKERS DAY

GF041900 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] As in the rest of the Soviet Union, Irrigation Workers' Day was also marked in Uzbekistan on 3 June. Uzbekistan is justificably known as a republic in which farming is based on irrigation. While being interviewed by our correspondent, Ismail (Saribekov), minister of water resources [name and title as heard], said that 98 percent of the agricultural produce in Uzbekistan is acquired from irrigated lands.

Many 200-kilometer-long canals have been built with the help of the republic's irrigation experts. Meanwhile, 25 large water reservoirs and hundreds of (?pumping) stations have been established. All this gives Uzbek farmers the opportunity to harvest abundant yields of cotton and other agricultural products.

During the past 3 years of the current 5-year plan period, Uzbek irrigation experts have developed over 100,000 hectares of new land and made them available for the farmers. They also completed work required for supplying water to about 600,000 hectares of land.

More than 10 percent of the state budget is allocated every year for the construction of irrigation installations.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AGRICULTURE AGREEMENT -- A comprehensive agreement on cooperation was signed today by Minister of Agriculture Svante Lundkvist and his Soviet colleague Valentin Mesyats before the latter returned to Moscow. The Soviet minister of agriculture had been in Sweden for a week. The possibilities for Swedish grain exports were among the matters discussed. According to Svante Lundkvist, the cooperation agreement makes it easier for Swedish companies to trade with the USSR. [Excerpt] [Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 31 May 84 LD]

NEW RESEARCH STATION OPENED IN NORTH POLE REGION

LD041259 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Leningrad June 4 TASS -- The USSR's flag has been hoisted over another Soviet drifting station in the North Polar region, "Severnyy Polyus-27', the newly-opened station's chief, Yuriy Tikhonov, reported in a radio message to the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute.

The scientific research station, consisting of prefabricated dwellings and observation pavilions, was built on a cake of pack ice 12 square kilometers in size. The floe, formed many years ago, is currently located north-east of the Novosibirsk islands 1,000 kilometers from the Eurasian mainland.

The way the station was set up marked a new work in the practice of Soviet polar exploration. A party of 14 sportsmen as well as a tractor and other cargoes were dropped there by means of parachutes for the first time. The experiment, organized by the Soviet weather service, aimed to master methods of supplying polar exploration stations from the air and conducting rescue and emergency repair operations on drifting floes in the Arctic.

As the new station has started work, the elder station "SP-26" is continuing its drift in the central polar region.

SCIENTISTS CALL FOR PEACEFUL USE OF SPACE

LD030112 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Leningrad June 2 TASS -- "There is no and may be no place for weapons in outer space, it is only peaceful spaceships and stations that should be orbiting the planet", Soviet scientists said in a statement here.

The statement was adopted unanimously by the 400 leading specialists in space anthropoecology, a science studying the interaction of man and the environment on earth and in space, who are attending an expert conference on the problem, which opened in Leningrad today.

The statement, read out by Soviet Cosmonaut Georgiy Grechko, said: "Soviet scientists, consistently holding a humane position with regard to using latest scientific and technological achievements, always stood and stand for making peaceful uses of the achievements of cosmonautics. Insuring the use of space-based facilities exclusively for peaceful purposes, in the interests of all mankind is a most important task, and efforts to fulfil it should involve all scientists, all specialists, all people on this planet."

"We," the statement said, "wholeheartedly support the opinion of the Soviet Government, set forth in Konstantin Chernenko's replies to American scientists. Data known to science furnishes incontrovertible evidence that the state of outer space is of considerable importance to life on our planet. The staging of experiments and activities, which are dangerous from social and ecological points of view, in outer space and the deployment of weapons in space as well as the use of space as a stage for military operations are ruinous to mankind, everything living, the biosphere as a whole. Scientists, specialists, all people on earth should oppose the militarization of space."

The Soviet scientists at the same time reiterated their principled view that the use of cosmonautics for peaceful purposes provides a favourable basis for mutually advantageous international cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BORDER GUARDS DAY

Border Guards Chief Matrosov

LD272207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 27 May 84

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] What is the situation today on the state border? The chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, Army General Matrosov, answers this question from a correspondent of the paper.

Of course, the border situation depends to a great extent on the international atmosphere, which of late, due to aggressive, imperialistic forces, headed by the United States of America, unfortunately has worsened. Army General Matrosov continued: The United States and NATO spare no effort to bring hotbeds of military tension and conflicts closer to the borders of the USSR, trying to expand their intelligence activity in order to receive data on the military and economic potential of the USSR, our Armed Forces, our ways and methods of protecting the state borders by any means. The CIA and the intelligence agencies of other NATO countries are, as before, trying to get their agents across the Soviet border although such acts are cut off by the Soviet Border Guards.

Army General Matrosov continues to say that the special services of the imperialist states and the foreign anti-Soviet organizations created by them are now placing great reliance on ideological subversion. They use any means, using every kind of trick in order to put across ideological contraband to us.

The Law on USSR State Borders obliges border troops to cut off attempts at hostile action in a timely and emphatic manner at the border. The homeland's sentinels have everything necessary for the successful execution of this task, including the most up-to-date equipment and arms, ships, aircraft, helicopters, reliable motor vehicles, radio-technical, engineering, and other means of protecting the border. The border is more than 60,000 km long, considerably more than any other state. From Ratmanov island to Vladivostok and Nakhodka the border passes along the line of the outer limit of the territorial waters. The patrol paths of the eastern and southern sectors of the border run for tens of thousands of kilometers.

Army General Matrosov recalls that Comrade Chernenko served in one of the sectors of the eastern border, in the now Krasnoznamennyy [Red Banner] Detachment, at the beginning of the thirties at the head of the post's party cell. Recently, Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, cordially congratulated the servicemen of the southeastern border on the significant date of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Red Banner Border Detachment. Servicemen on the border welcomed this greeting with great joy and excitement. They respond to the party's encouragement with worthy deeds. Day and night, in any weather the sentries in green caps protect the hallowed borders of the socialist homeland vigilantly and reliably.

The border of friendship, this is how we correctly describe our western border today, where the USSR borders on the countries of the socialist community. As Army General Matrosov emphasized in his interview with a PRAVDA correspondent, the relations which have developed on the western borders of the USSR with the countries of the socialist community graphically demonstrate to the world that a border can be not just a symbol of the sovereignty of a state, but also a symbol of respect for the sovereignty of a neighbor.

Chebrikov, Others at Meeting

PM041035 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 May 84 p 2

[Unattributed report: "For the Soviet Borders' Sentries"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people, the personnel of the USSR KGB Border Troops, and servicemen of the capital's garrison was held in Moscow 28 May to mark Border Guards' Day.

In the Presidium were Army General V.M. Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB; A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.A. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; USSR Ministers I.S. Belousov, N.N. Tarasov, and V.A. Shamshin; G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; deputy chairmen of the USSR KGB, military leaders, leaders of party, soviet, and public organizations, and Border Troops veterans.

The meeting was addressed by Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops.

Those taking part in the meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

OFFICER DECORATED FOR AFGHANISTAN EXPLOITS

PM041030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 84 First Edition p 7

[Report by M. Skorik, staffer of the oblast youth newspaper PRAPOR YUNOSTI, and PRAVDA correspondent V. Cherkasov: "On Reconnaissance Event at Home"]

[Excerpts] Pavlograd, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast -- A new name -- that of Senior Lieutenant I.N. Ploskonos -- recently appeared in the gallery of honor of the Pavlograd Ukrainian Komsomol Gorkom, "Best Komsomol Members of the Western Donbass." He has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and awarded the Orders of Lenin and the Red Star for the courage and heroism he displayed in fulfilling his international duty.

The broad-shouldered, smart officer walks through the Pavlograd streets. It is here, in his native city, that his small daughter Marina, his wife, Tatyana, his sister Lida, and his grandmother Anastasiya Vasilyevna live. And, of course, on leave, he wanted to spend as much a time as possible with them.... That was how the first days passed, until a Dnepropetrovsk Oblast newspaper reported the officer's exploit in fulfilling his military and international duty abroad. The remainder of his leave had to be devoted not only to his family but also to meetings with young people of predraft age at military commissariats, with Pioneers at the school where he once studied, and with the Komsomol aktiv of the city and the entire Dnepropetrovsk region.... In brief, Senior Lieutenant Igor Ploskonos had come under the "crossfire" of public attention, and it was so heavy that had he not been a military scout he might have become confused.

Afghanistan, where Igor Ploskonos served as a member of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, was, as he puts it, a revelation to him. The revelation of an ancient country moving abruptly into the future and of its freedom-loving people, a revelation also of the remarkable qualities of Soviet people, which are not always noticeable in an ordinary situation. Igor lists them: selflessness, self-sacrifice, honor....

And here he is at home in his native country and, even if not for long, in his native city. He would probably like to stay longer with his family. But what can he do? It is not only his relatives who need him.

GENERAL STRESSES USSR'S DECISIVE WW II ROLE

LD042117 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The leadership of the NATO member countries decided to use the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front in Europe in order to launch a propaganda campaign with a view to misrepresenting the decisive role of the USSR in liberating Europe from the fascist yoke, and to justify NATO's military buildup and the turning of Western Europe into a U.S. nuclear arsenal, Lieutenant General Pavel Zhilin, a corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, says in his articles written for TASS.

Ignoring the lessons of the Second World War, the U.S. militarist forces have begun preparations for an act of aggression against their one-time ally in the anti-Hitler coalition, the USSR, Pavel Zhilin notes. They are stepping up the arms race in an attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR, deploying first-strike missiles in Europe and turning West Germany, the country from the territory of which two World Wars were unleashed, into an anti-Soviet staging area.

The general recalls that the United States and Britain were putting off under different pretexts the opening of the second front in Europe while their operations in peripheral theatres did not play a decisive role in turning the tide of the war.

The leaders of the USA and Britain sought to shift onto the USSR the brunt of the armed struggle, considerably to weaken it and to dictate it to their conditions for a post-war world setup, Pavel Zhilin emphasizes.

The brilliant victories of the Soviet Armed Forces became an important factor which prompted the United States and Britain to come to grips with the opening of the second front. The USA and Britain realized that the Soviet Armed Forces were able independently, single-handedly, without their assistance to complete the rout of the troops of fascist Germany and to liberate the peoples of Europe from the Nazi yoke. It was at that time that the allies made haste with the opening of the second front, the general points out.

The resolute struggle carried out by the Soviet Armed Forces against the Wehrmacht in 1943 and the first half of 1944 created favourable conditions for the invasion of Europe by British-U.S. troops. The Hitler Command had to redeploy to the Soviet-German front more than 40 divisions from German territory and from other West European countries.

To facilitate the operations of the British-U.S. forces, the Soviet troops, in accordance with an agreement achieved earlier at the Tehran conference, launched a strategic offensive in the summer of 1944, the general recalls. They delivered crushing blows at the enemy near Leningrad, in the Baltic Republics, in Belorussia, in the Western Ukraine and in Moldavia.

After the launching of the Western allies in France, too, the Soviet-German front remained the primary, principal and decisive front. It played that role during the entire Second World War. The fate of fascist Germany was sealed by the strong and irresistable crushing blows of Soviet troops. The Soviet-German front accounted for three-fourths of enemy manpower losses and it was at that front that the bulk of enemy war technology was destroyed. The route of the military might of the fascist bloc was convincing proof of the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to victory, Pavel Zhilin stresses.